The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1914.

Summary of the News

Negotiations for a settlement of the Mexican situation have hardly advanced beyond the preliminary stages, but the general outlook is not unpromising. Following a conference between Villa and Carranza came the news on April 29 that the latter accepted the proposals of mediation. An armistice was arranged the following day between the United States and the Huertistas, and strenuous efforts were made to induce Carranza also to agree to an armistice between his forces and the Federals. In a statement issued on May 3, however, he declined explicitly to suspend hostilities, asserting that to do so would be only to the advantage of Huerta.

The impression that Gen. Huerta's downfall or voluntary retirement is near has gained ground both in Washington and at Vera Crúz. Reports have been current of dissatisfaction with the Huerta régime in Mexico City, and his demand for the resignation of his Foreign Minister, Señor Portillo y Rojas, has given color to rumors that there are dissensions in his Cabinet. In the meanwhile, Villa on Sunday commenced a general advance on Saltillo. The number of the rebel force was stated to be 18,000 and that of the Federal garrison 12,000.

At Vera Cruz on May 1 the civil government under Robert J. Kerr, which had been set up by Admiral Fletcher, was superseded, by direction of Secretary of War Garrison to Brig.-Gen. Funston, by a complete military government. Secretary Garrison assigned as his reason for taking this step that it was desirable, since the city was under martial law, that all officers concerned in its government should be directly responsible to the War Department. A disquieting incident occurred on May 2, when a small force of Mexicans appeared at the waterworks at Tejar, nine miles south of Vera Cruz, and demanded the surrender of the place. The demand being refused, the Mexicans retired after firing a few harmless shots. The garrison at the waterworks has been increased, but some anxiety is felt for its safety. The city is entirely dependent on these works for its supply of water, and it is feared that in case of a determined attack by Mexicans in force the pipe lines might be so seriously injured as to cut off the supply.

The dispatch of Federal troops to Colorado has resulted in a decided improvement in the general situation. The strike zones have been patrolled by the troops, and since their arrival practically all of the Colorado National Guardsmen have been withdrawn. The original dispute between the mine owners and the men is no nearer a settlement than it was this time last week, but at least respect for law and order has been enforced by the presence of a body of trained and well-officered men. Interest for the moment centres principally on the conduct of the State militia, who have been charged not only with having exhibited gross incompetence, of which there appears to be no reasonable doubt, but also with the deliberate slaughter of women and children at the burning of the tent colony at Ludlow. Concerning the latter charge, however, the report of the State Military Board, which has recommended a court-martial of "all officers and enlisted men" who participated in the affair, says also that when the tents were set on fire "it could not be supposed that any women, children, or other non-combatants remained in the colony."

Announcement was made on Monday that President Wilson had selected Richard Olney, formerly Secretary of State in the Cleveland Administration, to be Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Paul M. Warburg, of New York, to be a member of the Board.

The Clayton bill, which embodies the anti-Trust legislation favored by the Administration, was reported on Saturday by the House Committee on the Judiciary. It is expected that difficulties will arise when section 7, which relates to labor unions, comes up for consideration. As the bill stands, the legal status of labor unions is recognized, but they are held liable to prosecution for any acts they may commit in contravention of the provisions of the anti-Trust statutes. The Labor group and Progressive leaders of the House will press for an amendment excluding labor unions and voluntary associations of farmers from the operation of the Sherman act.

The Senate anti-Trust bill, entitled "Interstate Trade Commission bill," which was made public on May 1, is of a more drastic character than the House legislation, giving broad inquisitorial powers to the Trade Commission, which is authorized to investigate the "organization, business, financial condition, conduct, management, and its relation to other corporations" of any corporation engaged in interstate commerce.

Little hope is entertained for the rescue of the 172 men who were entombed as a result of an explosion in the New River Collieries Company's mine at Eccles, W. Va., on Tuesday of last week. In the area so far explored numbers of bodies have been recovered and conditions in the mine are such as almost to preclude the possibility of any survivors being found.

Announcement was made last week by Premier Borden that the Canadian Government had decided to guarantee $45,000,000 in bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway. Considerable opposition is expected to the plan, but confidence is expressed on behalf of the railway that it will go through.

It was announced in Washington on Sunday that Alfredo Gonzalez had been elected President by the Congress of Costa Rica. The new Administration will be inaugurated to-morrow for a term of four years.

Prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Home-Rule question appeared to be brighter last week than for some time. In the debate on the vote of censure on the Government, introduced by the Opposition, Mr. Winston Churchill, in particular, adopted a conciliatory tone, inviting Sir Edward Carson to state frankly the amendments he considered necessary to safeguard the interests of Ulster and thereafter to use his influence with his followers to effect a settlement. Mr. Churchill's statement, though entirely personal, was subsequently endorsed by Mr. Asquith, and the vote of censure was defeated by 344 to 264. Meanwhile, destroyers continue to patrol the eastern coast of Ulster, and the inhabitants have extended a cordial welcome to the vessels whose purpose presumably is to check their gun-running exploits. Talk of further "conversations" has been renewed and there seems to be a general feeling in England that an agreement may yet be reached. On the other hand, it is recognized that there is danger of the Ulster "Covenanters," under the influence of religious fanaticism, breaking from the control of their leaders and precipitating conflict by attacking their Nationalist neighbors.

The annual budget was introduced in the House of Commons on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, stated that he had to meet an estimated deficit for 1914-15 of $26,650,000. He estimated the nation's total revenue at $1,003,275,000, while he placed the expenditure at $1,029,925,000.

The trouble in northern Epirus, due to the disinclination of the inhabitants to be included in the new state of Albania and their desire to be annexed to Greece, is assuming a serious aspect. On May 2 it became known through dispatches to the Governor of Durazzo that the Epirote insurgents had attacked and captured Kolonia, the garrison of which had been weakened by the transfer of gendarmes to reinforce Koritsa. It was reported also that there had been a massacre of the inhabitants and that the town was burned. King William announced some time ago that he would head an expedition to suppress the revolt, but it would appear rather doubtful whether the military resources of the kingdom of Albania are adequate to the task, and further intervention by the Powers who assigned northern Epirus to Albania may be necessary.

The deaths of the week include: Wilfrid de Fonvielle, April 29; Dr. Paul Ehrhart, April 30; the Duke of Argyll, Prof. Bazley Lee, May 2; Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, Prof. Newton H. Winchell, Harrison Van Duyne, May 3.

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The Week

There is no reason to be surprised at the reports from Washington that a big fight in Congress is threatened over the "labor" clauses in the new Anti-Trust bill. What those clauses are doing in that galley at all, it would be hard to explain. Intricate and conflicting provisions about injunctions and picketing and boycotting read very queerly in a Trust bill, and especially in one aiming to reduce the "debatable area" around the Sherman act. Here is a challenge to a thousand fresh debates, and the first one is apparently going to come in the House itself, or at least among its Democratic members, over the wisdom of including any such matter in the proposed bill dealing with Trusts. As the clauses stand, they are a fine mixture of ambiguity, meaningless phrases, and dangerous stuff. It looks as if a dozen different pens had been at work in drafting the measure. Each sought to get in a favor or guard against a peril, with the result that the whole appears to give with one hand what it takes away with the other. This satisfies nobody, least of all the labor-union leaders. They know exactly what they want, and are breathing out their usual threats of punishment at the polls if their demands are not conceded. If the entire labor hodge-podge in the bill, with its resulting animosities, should cause the Democrats such disgust and political apprehension as to lead them to throw the whole thing into the Potomac, no harm would be done.

The outlook for passage of the Panama tolls-exemption repeal bill, at an early date, is now extremely promising. Whether the Simmons amendment, approved last week by the Senate Interoceanic Canals Committee—the vote standing 8 to 6—is to be incorporated in the bill is as yet an open question. That amendment reads as follows:

> Provided that neither the passage of this act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed or held as waiving, impairing, or affecting any treaty or other right possessed by the United States.

If the incorporation of this statement in the bill is necessary for the quieting of doubts or fears which may be troubling the minds of some of the Senators who are in opposition or who are hesitating, we see no great harm in giving them that satisfaction. Those who have been urging the repeal do not wish to waive, impair, or affect any treaty or other right that the United States possesses. To deny that the bill does so is to deny what nobody asserts. It is highly satisfactory to note that an amendment having somewhat the color of an assertion of the specific right to exempt our coastwise ships was voted down in committee by 10 to 4; and this though it did not actually make that assertion, but merely declared that the repeal act was not to be "construed as an admission that the United States has no right to exempt its coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls." Both in and out of Congress, the signs point straight to an early settlement of the tolls question, and a settlement in the right way.

Senator Borah's proposal that the question of Panama tolls be "referred to the people" can hardly be intended seriously. It appears like an attempted shift by the minority in the Senate, possibly for delay, possibly in the hope of putting somebody in a hole. The moment one asks for the ways and means of taking a popular vote on tolls-exemption, the fantastic nature of the plan appears. Should there be a special election? If so, under what Constitutional power could the national authorities call one? If the matter were to be voted upon at a general election, everybody knows that tolls-exemption would be mixed up with so many other things that no clear decision could be got. And in what form would the question be submitted? All would depend on that. Senator Borah would doubtless like to put it in this way: "Shall Americans surrender their rights and truckle to England?" But the other side would insist upon some such form as this: "Shall the United States keep its word solemnly given?" Plainly, Senator Borah is merely trying on a tricking little diversion. When this is brushed aside, the Senate will do its obvious duty and itself decide the question, one way or the other.

The possibilities of the right of petition have surely never been so exemplified as in some petitions from Medford, Petersham, Gloucester, and other places in Massachusetts which Senator Lodge presented to the Senate a few days ago. They protested against legislation closing barber shops in Washington on Sunday. Washington itself seemed unaware of the menace, and but for the timely assertion of the right to petition might never have found it out. Another illustration of the almost uncanny omniscience which the existence of this right confers upon our freeborn citizenship is found in remonstrances that have been made against a supposed proposal to alter the shape of the flag. No one in Washington appears to have heard of such a proposal, but the protests against it which the right of petition facilitates should be enough to prevent any Congressman who has been nourishing so treasonable a design from attempting to carry it out. The Massachusetts petitions suggest that we have never used this right as we might have done. If Medford and Petersham feel called upon to express themselves upon the matter of barber shops in Washington, why should not Yonkers and New Rochelle put their convictions with regard to Sunday baseball before the legislators of Madison and Jefferson City? Interstate petitioning must take its place beside the initiative, the referendum, and the recall as a neglected weapon of our democracy.

The Medical Society of the State of New York has passed resolutions petitioning Congress to provide for the mental examination of arriving immigrants by experts in the United States Public Health Service; for the detail of American medical officers on vessels bringing immigrants to this country, in order that their welfare may be safeguarded and those with mental diseases or defects discovered; for the assumption by the Federal Government of an equitable share of the burden of caring for dependent aliens, and for the safe and humane return to their own homes of such aliens in our public institutions as may desire to return. There is doubtless good reason for each of these proposals; and in that relating to the sharing of the financial burden by the Federal Government the State of New York is interested in a special degree. But concerning the extent of the evils in question, it is easy to fall into serious error. The case, as stated by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon—and as usually stated—is as follows:

Last year there were confined in the State hospitals for insane in this State

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31,624 patients. Of these, 13,700 were foreign born, and 9,244 were aliens.

It cost the State of New York about $2,500,000 to care for those 9,244 insane aliens who do not belong here.

Now, of the population of this State above twenty years of age, 41 per cent. are foreign born; and 13,700 is 43½ per cent. of 31,624. Accordingly, reckoning in all those "9,244 insane aliens who do not belong here," the foreign-born population contributes only the least shade more than its proportion to the State hospitals; while, if we left out those 9,244 "who do not belong here," we should have the foreign-born contributing only one-third of their share. Evidently, therefore, the matter requires closer examination; the thing to be ascertained being chiefly how long these aliens who are committed to the hospitals have been in the State, or in the United States.

According to the House Committee on Printing, it is not for cheap fiction alone that pine forests are criminally swept away. The report filed last Friday shows that there are 1,000 tons of useless documents in Government storerooms, and that the last six years have seen 6,000,000 uncalled-for volumes "printed at enormous expense." This is apart from the estimate that $100,000 a year can be saved simply by curtailing the "leave to print" anything in the *Congressional Record*, from an extension of remarks to complete instalments of "Progress and Poverty." By the common-sense plan of appointing a Joint Committee on Printing to govern the supply by study of the public demand, $850,000 a year can be saved. But it is not money figures that will so impress the nation as the fact that evidence of intellectual waste and of official credulity in the enlightening power of the press is to be estimated in the huge totals of tons. Reports of bureaus and commissions, of field operations and investigations, have been printed in thousands to feed no circulation at all; and others have been issued in thousands where scores would have sufficed.

Oregon is not alone in having Commissions which serve mainly by standing and waiting; but as the State which contemplates dispensing even with a Senate, she logically leads the onslaught against them. In the heat of the gubernatorial primaries, the newspapers are shadowing forth what the *Oregonian* calls "an earnest and widespread demand for consolidation of many State boards and for abolition of others." One candidate promises to sweep away the Immigration Commission, the Commission to Investigate Rural Credits in Europe, the State Architect, the Commission for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses, the Nurses' Examining Commission, and the State Tax Commission; while he would merge four different bodies into the Industrial Accident Commission, three into the Land Board, three into the Veterinary Board, and two into the Railroad Commission. Even the most conservative aspirant, while pleading for a cautious survey, has "no doubt many are useless, though some cost very little and others are self-sustaining." This is a spirit which has lately been reflected even at Washington. But the remarkable feature in Oregon is that so many permanent bodies are under fire; while it is not so much a demand for economy as for efficiency that prompts the movement.

It has been deemed that there was an impassable gulf between social equality of the whites and negroes, but the members of white labor unions, in voting to affiliate with members of negro labor unions, have made the first move to bridge that gulf.

So, according to ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, even industrial equality must be denied the negro, because, like political equality, it casts before it the awful shadow of social equality. The ex-Governor's array of evidence shows that substantial progress has been made in the South towards such industrial equality. Last autumn all the members of the white 'longshoremen's union at Mobile quit work in order to enforce the demand of the 2,000 negro 'longshoremen for more pay; and in various places occurred difficulties between white and negro workmen over the question of the affiliation of the unions of the latter with those of the former, the white laborers urging such affiliation. This is a new attitude, and indicates a growth in the feeling of solidarity among workingmen in the section where such feeling has hitherto been weakest. For the negro, this development introduces another element of perplexity. If he does not affiliate with the white unions, he incurs the hostility of the white workingman who belongs to the union; if he does affiliate with them, he incurs dislike from other classes in the South. Fortunately for his peace of mind, unionism has never made great progress in that section; but these utterances of an ex-Governor emphasize the unique obstacles that confront him even in the elemental problem of making a living in the place where he and his fathers have made it.

The death of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will undoubtedly serve to revive one of the oldest and bitterest controversies of the Civil War—the question of the handling of his corps at Gettysburg. While his partisans insist that his action was a stroke of genius, the great mass of military judgment is heavily against him. It is usually accepted as true, too, that the loss of his leg at that battle was the only thing which prevented his court-martial. All in all, he was a typical representative of the untrained man who worked his way to high rank by means of politics, and also by undoubted aggressiveness and force of character. If future generations shall wonder as they read the history of the Civil War how Mr. Lincoln could have appointed so many politicians, there was little or nothing in our handling of the war with Spain which indicated that we had advanced much beyond the idea that the army might be sacrificed in order to keep some political fences intact. With the death of Gen. Sickles there survives now but one Northern corps commander, the gifted Grenville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, who as soldier and citizen stands high in public esteem. Another brilliant general who survives is James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, who bears the unique distinction of being the only general of our time to take a fortified city by the use of cavalry only. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is, perhaps, the only other survivor of the Civil War whose name stands out, now that the late Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, a real hero of Gettysburg, has also joined the great majority.

How slowly we emerge from partisanship in matters that are essentially non-political is being shown in Maryland. Steps towards a thorough reform of the prison conditions in that State have recently been taken, and yet we read that,

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with the naming by the Governor of three new members of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, this institution will pass into the control of the Republican party by a majority of cne. This change in the political aspect of the Board is apparently not due to excessive partisanship on the part of the Governor, but is the only way by which he can insure the introduction of his ideas of prison management? Why? Because the institution has so long been regarded as one of the opportunities for political patronage. There are as many as twenty-six places, big and little, to be filled by the Board. While it is all very well to talk about what a capable Board could do in the direction of making the institution a model of its kind, there has always been the larger question of who was to have these twenty-six places. The Governor's action is a makeshift. He must know that there is no such thing as enduring prison reform without elimination of "politics."

Senator Poindexter's courage in making himself the champion of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, as he did in the Senate last week, is peculiarly admirable in that he flies in the face not only of the general judgment of intelligent men the world over, but in particular ranges himself in opposition, on this question, to the leader of his party. Col. Roosevelt's recognition of Peary's achievement, and rejection of the Brooklyn man's story, must be well known to the Senator from Washington; and even those who are not Progressives would cheerfully admit the Colonel's special qualifications for judging the merits of a question of exploration. We do not, however, attach any political significance to the episode. The desire to show that the Progressives are not a one-man party has taken many curious shapes, but we cannot believe that an assertion of the authenticity of Dr. Cook's amusing observations of latitude and longitude is one of them. Mr. Poindexter's resolution proposed that Dr. Cook be given the thanks of Congress for his achievement. Congress, of course, will do nothing of the kind, but there can be no doubt of Mr. Poindexter's receiving the hearty thanks of Dr. Cook.

The Filipinos continue cruelly to persecute their ex-ruler, Dean C. Worcester. Only the other day we recorded the passage of a law forbidding the photographing of naked Filipinos for exhibition purposes. Now the mail brings the news that the Commission has passed a law "prohibiting, among other things, the taking or transportation of any member of a non-Christian tribe or entering into any contract with the same for the purpose of exhibiting him either in the Philippine Islands or any other country." A fine not exceeding 10,000 pesos, or imprisonment for not more than five years, is the penalty for violating the act. We submit that this can only be intended as a deliberate slap at Mr. Worcester, whose exhibition of Igorrotes was so successful at St. Louis for all but the Christian Filipinos. Such is the ingratitude of the dependencies of republics. Of course, the Harrison Administration cannot prevent Mr. Worcester's continuing to give his moving-picture lectures in this country on the wild tribes. But we warn it that this last act will inevitably fortify Mr. Worcester's belief that the Philippines are going to the dogs, now that a new Governor-General is in charge and a new policy under way.

What the press dispatches call the "Government announcement" that Canada will guarantee a $45,000,000 bond issue for the extension of the Canadian Northern marks the carrying of Borden's long-awaited proposal through the Conservative caucus. From the magnitude of the sum involved, it has met opposition even within party ranks. Yet it continues a long tradition of state aid to Canadian railways, and in making it possible for the C. N. R. R., on the credit of the Dominion, to raise approximately half the amount required for the completion of the company's transcontinental line, is but another step in the scheme of development long pursued by the country. Only three weeks ago the National Transcontinental ran its first train into Prince Rupert on the Pacific, the 1,480-mile section from Winnipeg having been built through the Government's guarantee of bonds to the extent of 75 per cent. of construction cost. The Canadian Northern can now complete its stretches from the Rockies westward, and to Hudson Bay. The opposition of the Liberals will take the ground that economic policy is being sacrificed, in the Government's exchange of financial aid for a certain control over the railway, to its desire to court the company as a political ally.

When Sir Edward Carson drops his 'Ercles vein and expresses the hope that the new Dublin Parliament will be so successful that Ulster will be glad to come under its rule; when Mr. Balfour admits that Home Rule for Ireland is now inevitable, though it means the shattering of his life-work against it; when Bonar Law affirms that a settlement by consent must be earnestly sought in order to prevent the prestige of the Empire from being further lowered in the eyes of Europe—surely the end which all parties are seeking ought to be readily attainable. Mr. Asquith has not as yet enlarged his offer respecting Ulster; and the working out of a solution by means of applying the Federal principle all round is only in the air. If the Unionists, however, are at last ready to abandon their main contention for twenty years past, a way out may fairly be said to be in sight. It is now so obviously the desire and the interest of all concerned to reach a peaceful settlement that the terms of it should be speedily forthcoming. The old English instinct for political compromise is now asserting itself strongly.

The new Constitution for the Republic of China, promulgated last week at Peking, certainly does not realize the ideals of radical and almost socialistic democracy which the party of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in the first flush of victory over the Manchus dreamt of imposing upon China. But it is premature to speak of a dictatorship in the person of Yuan Shi-Kai. The Parliament is retained in the form of a single-chamber Assembly, elected, it is true, upon a restricted franchise, but possessing wide legislative functions, even though the President exercises an absolute veto on its acts. China's Parliament may be regarded as exercising about the same authority as the Russian Duma. Its functions, to be sure, fall short of the parliamentary ideal, but nevertheless serve a useful purpose as a check upon the autocracy and a rallying ground for public opinion. The nucleus of representative government remains, and that, after all, is about as much as one could expect.

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AN AMERICAN CONCERT OF THE POWERS.

The public has had to hear a good deal of rather unseemly and certainly futile disputing over the question who is entitled to the honor of first suggesting joint action in Mexico by the larger American nations. It matters very little. In its essence, the idea of Pan-American Union goes back nearly a hundred years. Various actual developments have helped or hindered it; but its strength has been, on the whole, increasing through the past two decades. It was much furthered by Secretary Root's journeys in South America; and has also been aided by some things that Mr. Roosevelt has said, both while President and later. Thus the sudden and fortunate coming forward of the A. B. C. countries, in the endeavor to find the path of peace for Mexico, may be thought of as a practical application to a given state of facts of a principle long ready to become fruitful.

Without entering into the debate about priority, we may recall a significant article by Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale, which appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in March, 1909. This was at least an early grasping and statement by an authority on international law of the possibilities for peace and better government which lay in common action by the stronger and more stable American republics. Professor Woolsey suggestively gave his article the caption: "An American Concert of the Powers." The reference to the European Concert was obvious. His main point was that good will and coöperation on this Continent might do much to check revolutions and repudiation of national obligations; and even help in bringing the weaker and more frequently disturbed nations forward along the road of orderly government. The plan was, in general, of a more or less definitely organized "American police force" that might not only prevent wrongs but establish rights. Professor Woolsey did not make light of the difficulties in the way. There would be suspicion and jealousy to overcome. It might even happen that, as in Europe, a general agreement would be displaced by a general conflict. But the scheme of an American concert was well worth considering and striving for, Professor Woolsey maintained. It would not bring on the millennium unawares, but it might easily do great good in unforeseen emergencies. Professor Woolsey stated his conclusion in words some of which have almost a prophetic sound to-day:

> Unity of action too strong to be opposed; peace as a result, instead of revolution and war; the dictator at a discount, since no one will recognize him; political friendship and commercial sympathy instead of suspicion and jealousy; a premium set on stability and solvency, since to be in the concert rather than outside of it would mean so much to the minor states, would be so well worth while; a trade mutually profitable based on mutual good-will; an influence larger in world policies than any one state could aspire to. Such results as these, even if not realized, are at least worth aiming at. Are they not more profitable if the United States joins hands with its fellows on this continent, than they could be if it plays the game alone?

What is uppermost in all minds to-day, in connection with the mediation undertaken by Argentina, Chili, and Brazil, is the immediate thing sought. But any one can see that out of this movement for a definite and practical result, a large policy may come. Thus far, the plan has worked with gratifying success. Hostilities have been stayed, and an armistice agreed to by Huerta and our Government. The negotiators have been listened to with great respect by all the elements in Mexico. Their efforts are heartily seconded by the Administration at Washington. European nations are impressed, and are lending all assistance within their power. Never did a novel international undertaking start off under happier auspices or give better promise of achieving its objects. These grow under the hands of the mediators, and now include not only the averting of a threatened war, but the restoration of order and legal government in Mexico.

While these main ends are worked for, a by-product of great value is already being attained. A feeling of deep satisfaction and pride is evidently spreading through all South America. Even the meagre cable dispatches make this clear. It came partly as a revulsion in sentiment. The South Americans were on the point of believing the worst of the United States. There we were, in the face of all our virtuous professions, about to invade and despoil Mexico. But suddenly the scene shifted, and it was South Americans who appeared, with the ready acquiescence of the United States, at the front of the stage, charged with the duty of seeking peace and obtaining for Mexico a stable government. The entire effect cannot be other than wholesome. This apparently chance development, in addition to easing the Mexican strain, puts a wholly new aspect upon our relations with the countries to the south of us. It ought to be an easy task for statesmanship in the future so to enlarge and strengthen these new bonds on this continent as to make a Concert of American Powers more than a name—a reality which will also be a blessing to humanity.

THE COLORADO PUZZLE.

It is difficult to recall any great public issue of late years in which the facts have been so difficult to ascertain as is the case with the "war" in Colorado. The public is, we believe, thoroughly puzzled. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr.'s, statement had a ring of genuine sincerity about it, yet his assertions are categorically denied by the representatives of the miners. Where does the exact truth lie? Is Mr. Rockefeller misinformed by the men he trusts in Colorado? Or are the miners misrepresenting the situation? What makes the tangle all the more intricate is the fact that a Congressional committee of inquiry has just visited the scene of disturbance, without, however, throwing any light on the merits of the controversy. Even Congressman Foster, who called on Mr. Rockefeller on behalf of President Wilson, is quoted as saying that he does not know just what are the real merits of the case. If he does not, how can the public be expected to understand sufficiently to form an intelligent opinion?

Nor do the newspapers seem able to help in the matter. The most careful statement does little more than marshal fragmentary assertions of both sides, or, rather, of the three sides, there being three parties to the controversy: the so-called militia, the operators, and the union miners. Nobody seems to be speaking for the non-union miners. Almost certainly, there is much to criticise on all three sides. Where the field to be covered is so vast, the mass of witnesses so great, and the occurrences extend over a long period, it would take any judicial investigators, any commis-

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sion which might be appointed, like Mr. Roosevelt's Anthracite Coal Commission, months to measure out the exact blame, or even to ascertain whether the declared policy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in such matters as check weighers, store purchases, and an eight-hour day has been carried out by the superintendents.

Amidst all the confusion and conflict of testimony one thing is clear: the total collapse of the authority of the State of Colorado. Its militia has obviously been a disgrace to it and to the country. There appears to be no doubt that at times the armed guards of the companies, comprising in some cases the roughest elements of cities like Pueblo and Denver, have been company guards one day and State militia the next. Their total lack of discipline and control is indicated by the calm refusal of a lot of them to continue to serve because they were dissatisfied in not getting their pay when they wanted it! Again, there seems to be no doubt that they assailed encampments containing women and children, in one case burning the tents over their heads. In short, they appear to have been everything soldiers ought not to be; at least, they have infuriated the strikers by their aggressions, and their total failure to keep the scales even between the other parties at issue, as the regulars now on the spot can always be depended upon to do. Thus, as has so often been the case in our history, social strife has been fomented or intensified by bad government—in this case by the total breakdown of government.

The armed guard invariably makes matters worse. But what is a property-owner to do, if a State, by reason of inadequate or incompetent militia and the absence of a proper State police, is unable to protect him? It is not going to help the strikers if he abandons his property, to have it wrecked by casual passers-by or by lawless elements among the strikers. Many people will recall the mischief done by the Pinkertons during the Homestead strikes, which, if we remember aright, led to a law forbidding the use of private detectives in Pennsylvania, and helped towards the establishment of the admirable Pennsylvania State Constabulary. To this we have often called attention. It has handled the various strikes fairly to both sides, though not without loss of life in its ranks and those of the strikers. No State ought to be without such a body of men, particularly a State like Colorado. The armed guard is a wretched substitute, for he is a partisan, and too often a lawless character himself, and bitterly hostile to the men he is called on to oppose.

Against one bit of confused reasoning, which has appeared, curiously enough, in the *World*, there should be protest: the holding of Mr. Rockefeller responsible for the shameful acts of the militia. That is to assert that he is the government of Colorado. The wild assertion has even been made that he holds the Government of the United States, as well as that of Colorado, in his hands. This is absurd, of course. Whether he has done wisely in refusing to arbitrate, whether he did not needlessly intensify the situation by his statement in Washington that he and those with him would lose their all in Colorado before surrendering on the question of unionizing their men, are matters for discussion upon which there will be two sharply diverging opinions.

THE AMENDING OF CONSTITUTIONS

The farcical vote by which, at the special election of April 7, a Constitutional Convention for New York State next year was decreed has been the subject of much comment. The total vote was 305,000, about one-sixth the normal vote; the majority in favor of the proposal was 1,353, and but for Tammany's ability to muster a comparatively solid array of its followers and allies at the polls, the proposal would have been snowed under. In other words, that "imperative demand" of the people, the assumption of which had all along been the main-spring of the project, proved to be non-existent; and yet the project has gone through.

To draw general conclusions from the mere figures of so peculiar a case would be quite unjustifiable. But it may well serve as a reminder of the dangers attending a loose way of thinking on the general subject of the amending of Constitutions, and especially that of the United States. The adoption of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments has disposed, once for all, of the notion that the Constitution cannot be amended except through some national convulsion like the great Civil War. It is not easy to introduce into the United States Constitution any change on which the sentiment of the country is not fairly general throughout all sections; but with this condition fulfilled amendment presents little difficulty. The passing of the amendment by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress almost insures its enactment. In any State Legislature only a majority vote is required to ratify. To obtain this ratification in three-fourth of the States is a requirement easy of fulfilment in any matter in relation to which the country is fairly homogeneous. Especially is this true if, as is generally thought, a State may vote to ratify after it has voted to reject, but may not vote to reject after it has once voted to ratify; the possibility of ratification being thus held open indefinitely, with every favorable change of opinion counted and every unfavorable change of no effect.

The moral is that in the process of amending a Constitution, whether State or national, it is dangerous, as well as absurd, for those charged with a decision at any stage to regard their part as merely perfunctory. When an amendment to a State Constitution is proposed, its advocates are apt to raise the cry that those opposed to it are "afraid to leave it to the people"; in other words, they want the amendment to be adopted with much less real consideration, and much less certainty of what even the popular desire of the moment may be, than is the case with an ordinary legislative proposal. Reference of an amendment to the people for approval is manifestly intended as a check upon the Legislature's action, not as a substitute for it; the object is to obtain a *more* deliberate judgment than is obtained in ordinary law-making, not a less deliberate one. And similar considerations apply—in some respects with even greater force—to the responsibility of Congress in regard to amendments of the Constitution of the United States. If the requirement of a two-thirds vote in House and Senate shall ever cease to be regarded as laying upon each member a solemn obligation of conscientious and patriotic duty, the Constitution will become the play of every passing wind of doctrine, its amendment little more than a matter of chance.

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There is now pending in Congress a proposed amendment to the Constitution which, whatever its actual prospects, bids fair to present in an acute form the question we have been discussing. Although the prohibition amendment has not yet been reported out of committee, the plea has already been advanced in its favor that Congress should leave the matter to the States. Even if leaving it to the States meant leaving it to a majority vote of the people, the objections to such a course would condemn it in the eyes of any thinking man, whatever his views on the particular issue of prohibition; for they rest not on the merits of that issue but on the fundamental principles of rational government. But as a matter of fact, leaving it to the States would mean something quite different from leaving it to the people, and something even less defensible. It would mean that if the Legislatures of thirty-six States should, each by a mere majority vote, declare in favor of national prohibition, the people of the other twelve States, even though they might far outnumber those of the thirty-six States, would have to submit.

Now, however great may be the differences of opinion on the subject of prohibition, there is one thing about it upon which there is no room for difference; everybody must agree that it is a question of great importance. National prohibition would mean an experiment to which the world furnishes no parallel, or even approach. Long as State prohibition and local option have been with us, we have never yet so much as attempted to prohibit the sale of liquor in any of the great centres of population; and elsewhere State prohibition has been very different in its working from what national prohibition would be. Whether we shall enter upon a scheme so tremendous in its bearing upon the lives of millions of people, is a national question of the first magnitude. Apart from everything else, it involves an extension of Federal power in a domain hitherto regarded as peculiarly belonging to the States. It may be right to do this; but it is certainly not right to do it without the full satisfaction, in good faith, of all those requirements which the Constitution has prescribed as a safeguard against ill-considered innovation in the fundamentals of government. To insist on a *bona-fide* test of the issue in Congress is the duty of all who, whatever their views on the liquor question, are faithful to the spirit of American institutions.

BELOW THE SURFACE.

The experts of science who have devised amazingly delicate instruments for measuring the length of light waves, the minutest of variations in temperature, and the velocity of radium emanations could do nothing more useful than give us some machine for measuring the speed of the age we live in. We need exact information. "No age has ever moved so fast," says a writer in the May *Atlantic*. His subject is "The Cult of the Passing Hour," and his concern is with the social good and evil we may expect from an age which has grown superbly indifferent to what happened before the present body of first-voters was born. "Never before," says our writer, "has the past receded so rapidly, or has the eclipse of its works been so speedy and overwhelming. We have established a new provincialism, the provincialism which substitutes a slit of time for a nook of space, and the parish of 1914 circumscribes our ideas and interests." This sentence makes it clear why we need a social speedometer. The furious rate of modern progress has become such a commonplace that even those who deplore the tendency do not stop to ask just how fast we are really going and whether the speed of the ship is commensurate with the piercing shriek of the whistle. Altogether, too much generalization in this field has been done on the basis of newspaper "specials," and very little on the basis of the original sources.

Take the case of literature as cited by the writer in the *Atlantic:*

> The reading of the great past literature has become a specialty, abandoned with obvious relief by the general reader to the conduct of the select few. . . . Tested by range and power alike, the spell of Dickens was perhaps the most potent ever exercised by literature, and its appeals were to elementary and perennial instincts; but the youth of to-day are impervious to that magic which fifty years ago counted Dickens among the reasons for being glad to be alive.

This is plausible, and it isn't so. Scan the literary columns of to-day, and the impression cannot be avoided that Wells and Shaw and Masefield and Bennett not only have more meaning to us than Dickens has, but that Dickens has really no meaning at all, for the reason that he died before a great many of those who write and read literary columns were born. But this is what we have called generalizing from newspapers. For that matter, it is unjust to the newspapers. For, by turning from the leading literary articles to the minor literary notes, and, better still, to the book advertisements, we shall find that Dickens is not dead. If we supplement our researches in the publishers' catalogues with statistics from the circulating libraries, we shall find that the magic of Dickens is far from vanished. It would be a perfectly safe wager to make that Dickens has many more readers than Shaw or Wells or Bennett; and that he moves them with greater potency.

No; the reading of the great past literature has not been abandoned by the general reader. The critic who would maintain this, in face of the plainest facts, simply shows that he is himself a victim of the passing cult of the hour, mistaking speed for depth and mere assertion for reality. The publishers of the Everyman's Library have sold dead authors to the extent of millions of volumes. The publishers of Dr. Eliot's famous five-foot book shelf assert that they have disposed of very dead writers by the million. The encyclopædias, concerning themselves as they do with a vast mass of dead literature, dead history, dead art, dead religion, nevertheless continue to sweep the country. We have never been inclined to take too seriously the immense commercial vogue of the standard "sets," the near de luxe editions of the Jane Austens, the Trollopes, with the Balzacs and Voltaires. We have regarded the primary appeal of those long lines of handsome volumes as largely in the nature of wall decoration. Yet even of this immense body of subscription library furniture a very considerable portion cannot in the nature of things fail to become something more than that. Bought as so many yards of gay binding, it ends by being discovered as literature in thousands of homes.

Undoubtedly there is a passing cult of the hour. The only question is to what extent the ardent and fleeting enthusiasms among the small minority of the intellectual youth are representative of the forces and tastes that rule the great body of citizenship. Among the

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masses the sense of continuity with the past is not dead, for the simple reason that the present cannot divorce itself from the past, even if it would. Theories and schools flash by on the film, but to the extent that they possess reality they draw their strength from a few simple, slow-changing sentiments and beliefs. We may cite an example to illustrate what we have in mind. To the reader of Socialist literature nothing is more striking than the rapidity with which Socialist theory is being continually modified. With almost every new book from the press the philosophy of the Socialist movement is reconstructed. The writers of such books pride themselves on dealing with the facts of the moment, and not for them is the authority of Socialist thinkers who, whatever they may have been in their day, are now dead. Yet we need only consider such actual manifestations as the I. W. W., Paterson, Lawrence, Colorado, to see that unrest among the workers expresses itself in a few elementary formulas. The soap-box orator for Socialism is not concerned with the influence of Bergson on Socialist philosophy. His appeal is to the fundamental appetites and wrongs which have been the bases of working-class discontent since time immemorial.

FILLING IN THE MAP.

Upon the basis of the dispatches from Manaos, where Col. Roosevelt has emerged from the Amazonian forest, it is impossible to decide whether, with true Roosevelt luck, the distinguished traveller has really found an unknown tributary of the Madeira River, stretching over eight degrees of latitude, or whether he has traced the unknown upper course of a river already known in part to the map-makers. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt's own dispatch to Professor Osborn, of the Museum of Natural History, is characteristically free from doubt:

> We have also put on map a river running from north of thirteenth degree to south of fifth degree, the largest affluent of the Madeira, the upper part hitherto unknown to any one, and lower part utterly unknown to cartographers.

Now, the lower part of a branch of the Madeira River would be that part of the branch stream stretching from its entrance into the Madeira back into the interior. It is hard to see how, being the largest feeder of the Madeira, this newly discovered river could have escaped the attention of the chart-makers, who, whatever their deficiencies with regard to the hinterland, have succeeded in mapping literally dozens of tributaries of the Madeira, at their points of debouchment. We are asked to assume that a river between six and seven hundred miles long cuts such a poor figure at the point of its junction with the parent stream that it has been dismissed by the cartographers as not worth while putting on the map.

Simultaneously with Col. Roosevelt's own dispatch comes a press story from Manaos which seems directly to contradict his assertions:

> The river Duvida, or "River of Doubt," was found to be unquestionably the river Gyparana. The party followed this river from the end of the telegraph line to its junction with the Madeira, a distance of about 630 miles.

It is plain that having sailed down the Gyparana to its junction with the Madeira, Mr. Roosevelt's party could not have sailed down any other stream that debouches into the same river. The distance given, 630 miles, would be just about the length of a stream covering between seven and eight degrees of latitude—"from north of thirteenth degree to south of fifth degree." The Gyparana is not only well known to the geographers, but its course on maps extant for some time is traced for hundreds of miles, along its upper reaches, where it takes the name Rio Machado and Rio Machadingo, to an indefinitely unknown stretch in the uplands of the Matto Grosso, west of Cuyaba, on the river of the same name, the last civilized settlement of any dimensions that Col. Roosevelt encountered before striking out into the wilderness, according to the map of his route published in the April *Scribner's*. Thereafter, Mr. Roosevelt was in a great watershed region cut up with streams running northwest to the Madeira, north to the Tapajos, another tributary of the Amazon, and south to the Paraguay and the La Plata. There, indeed, was virgin soil for the map-makers.

Mr. Roosevelt's experiences are a reminder of what great spaces of the earth's surface still await the work of the explorer. Putting aside the Polar regions, where we can hardly be said to have yet passed from the period of discovery to the period of exploration, the Amazon country is the most extensive field for detailed investigation. Not only are there countless tributaries to be traced to their source, but the origin of the mighty mother stream is not yet established beyond dispute. Dr. Wilhelm Sievers believes that he has found the ultimate source of the Amazon in the Lauicouchar, the most important of the three affluents of the Marañon, which he traced to its ultimate springs in the cordilleras of central Peru; but there is difference of opinion among the experts. Among the great rivers of Asia, the sources of the Brahmaputra are still an unsolved problem, in spite of additional knowledge cast upon the geography of eastern Tibet in the course of the British expedition against the Abors in 1911. A region comparatively so near at hand as the Gulf of St. Lawrence has its tasks for the explorer. In the summer of 1912 Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, gave us virtually a new river in the St. Augustine, which he traced from its mouth in the Gulf on the Labrador shore to its source 140 miles in the Height of Land.

In Asia the geographers' interest has shifted for the time being from the great central plateau to the Arctic coast. A number of Russian expeditions have been at work in Kamtchatka and in the region between the Kara Sea and the Gulf of Obi, almost on the dividing line between Europe and Asia. School-day familiarity with the picturesque name of Spitzbergen tends to give one a wrong idea of our knowledge of the interior of that region, as the fate of the recent German overland expedition testifies. The conquest of Tripoli has brought the enormous Libyan territory within the purview of the cartographers. Here the Italians have set to work on a task that will take years to complete. A region that will wait long for detailed examination is the interior of Australia, so great are the difficulties which confront the explorer and so little promising the practical results, while the romance that hovers over the Polar regions is lacking. When the easily accessible portions of the globe have been exhausted there will remain the immense desolation of the Polar regions. Stefansson's second attempt at mapping the coastland east of the Mackenzie seems at the present moment to have received a serious check. Greenland has its problems. In the Antarctic there is the unknown heart of a continent.

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Foreign Correspondence

FRENCH OPINION ON MEXICO—COMMENT OF THE PRESS—THE MEXICAN COLONY.

PARIS, April 25.

Now that we seem to have embarked on an adventure in Mexico, it will be well to state clearly French opinion—so far as there is any opinion in the matter—from all the different points of view. We are too great a nation to show ourselves thin-skinned to current observations which are sure to be made in every country—even at home.

The Government does not dream—now less than ever—of changing its deliberate policy as stated by Prime Minister Doumergue in the declaration to Parliament: "Like other European Powers, the Government of the French republic has refrained from all intervention in the domestic affairs of Mexico—thus giving credit to the policy of the Cabinet of Washington, which is more particularly interested in the reëstablishment of order on its southern frontier."

No small confidence in the United States—or else a strong sense of powerlessness under the circumstances—is required of a Government like the French to remain faithful to such a policy. By every mail it is obliged to hear the despairing appeals of its 4,000 citizens who were prosperously established in Mexico and are now threatened with utter ruin; and it has to watch over the interests of Frenchmen who unsuspectingly invested more than $1,000,000,000 in that country while it still had an air of settled law and order.

As to the Paris press, it was to be expected that strong criticism of President Wilson's policy would be made, just as it is at home. This is the unavoidable penalty of any "waiting" policy, of which the end never comes to relieve nervousness until one day it turns out different from what was expected. In France also, as nearer home, much apparently responsible newspaper work is perfunctory, written day by day without any keen sense of the interpretation which may be given to chance sayings abroad. On the whole, the Paris press has not complained or argued or condemned or protested too much.

No one doubts President Wilson's painful sincerity, although he is often called a theorist. Of course, the general impression here, as throughout Europe, is that it would have been better to recognize Huerta from the start as the lesser of two evils—and this goes along with the prevalent notion that no "constitutional" government is possible in Mexico without a President-despot like Porfirio Diaz. Another prevalent idea that American money started Madero and the Constitutionalists going and so upset all the work of Diaz had its origin in American and English newspapers.

The further idea that Americans wish to annex territory, or at least to establish a virtual protectorate with business predominance in Mexico, is frequently put forward; but it is not expressed so crudely as by the German press. Col. Watterson's declaration published yesterday in Paris, "If our flag goes up across the Rio Grande, it will never come down," is unlikely to mitigate such ideas.

Among the weightier Paris journals, the *Débats*, which once represented the now defunct Liberalism, has taken sides frankly against Washington. "We do not know if the United States, from the point of view of their interests, are acting with foresight. But we believe ourselves sure that they are committing an evil action." The Moderate *Temps* recognizes that "the United States, before the aggravation of Mexican anarchy, was very near being forced to this dilemma: either to acknowledge Gen. Huerta in accord with the Powers and, in concert with them, to give him the means of reëstablishing order, or to intervene by force. . . . Although the last word is bound to remain to the enormous mass of men and wealth represented by the United States, it is easily understood that the American Congress and people manifest but a relative enthusiasm for an adventure which answers to no popular ideal and is contrary even to that policy of Pan-American fraternity on which the Americans pretend to base their Continental system." The military *Echo de Paris* opines that "President Wilson did not engage himself so far without having reassuring news from Tokio!"

As to the opinion of the French people, it is enough to say they have none. Those who have a right to an opinion, that is, those who have invested their money in Mexico, certainly consider that in the United States is their only hope for the final protection of their property and interests. They are showing this now at the Bourse, no matter what judgment they may pass on what has happened before. They have no confidence in Mexico ever pacifying itself.

Correspondents have been doing their utmost since the occupation of Vera Cruz to get expressions of opinion from prominent Mexicans resident in Paris. Their success naturally has been mediocre, as no one wishes to compromise himself. All, of every party, observe the watchword "All Mexicans will unite to face foreign invasion." In undertones there is a pretty unanimous reprobation of Huerta as an impossible President of a united Mexico. I have been unable to find much sympathy with Constitutionalists, although they keep an agency here.

There is a small, but relatively important, Mexican colony in Paris. It is made up exclusively of rich families many of which would be Parisian altogether were it not for their fortunes, which are still in Mexico. Señor de la Barra, the present Minister, is a newcomer; but his predecessor has been a lifelong resident; and one of the secretaries has held his post thirty years. The rich families have had their children marry here or in Spain; and it may be doubted how far they still represent Mexicans at home, even those of the moneyed class. They very nearly resemble the old time absentee colony of our own Americans, which Goldwin Smith said was a prima-facie justification of anarchy. Well, anarchy has come to Mexico—and France will not prevent the United States finding a way out of it, if she can.

S. D.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN ITALY—REASONS FOR GIOLITTI'S RESIGNATION—THE NEW PREMIER.

ROME, April 22.

Many reasons have been given to explain the Ministerial crisis that led to the resignation of the Giolitti Cabinet; some of them general—the financial problem, and the condition of the Treasury after the war; others particular—the violence of the personal attacks of the extreme Socialist Left upon the Prime Minister, and the difficulty of an understanding at the present moment between the Socialistic groups in the House and the Radical party, which aspires to unite with them in future.

I may affirm absolutely that the determining cause lies solely in the will of the ex-Prime Minister. If he had believed that his remaining in power was indispensable or useful to his country, not all of his opponents put together would have been sufficient to cause the crisis. He believed that he had accomplished his task and that another should now take his place.

Giolitti is perhaps too much the representative man of the middle generation, which grew up in Italy after the revolution—somewhat skeptical, a little greedy, pressed by many needs, by scanty salaries, and the dear cost of living. This generation was prone to compromise, and none too scrupulous, dragged here and there by its necessities. But we must not forget that Giolitti's political education was formed at the time in which the men of our revolution, noble and high-spirited, were still in Parliament. By contact with them, and by their example, in the most secret corner of his mysterious heart, there was planted a constant personal disinterestedness, and a superior conception of politics, which neither the defects nor the errors of the Parliamentary system of the last years in Italy could entirely destroy.

I know that from the day when Parliament reopened Giolitti's firm purpose was to leave the Government. He denied it, and appeared to resist; he oscillated between sickness and health; he wished to give credit to the report that he would remain in power, provided that the Radical party should not be detached from his Parliamentary majority. But these were expedients intended to allow him the liberty of leaving when he desired. And this he did as soon as the discussion concerning the expenses of the war in Libya was ended.

In carrying out his plan, Giolitti, grateful to the Radical party, and desirous of leaving it free to work out its future destiny, begged it to separate itself from him, so as to leave him in a minority in the House. In this way the Liberal and Radical coalition, upon which his Ministry rested, would fall, the Radicals would remain free to arrange their plans in accordance with those of the extreme parties, and the inheritance would belong to the Conservatives. All of which has happened, and we have had the Ministry of Salandra. It would thus seem as if we had a Conservative Ministry after a Ministry both Liberal and Radical, but things have turned out otherwise.

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Mr. Salandra is a man of knowledge and cultivation, a professor of public law in the University of Rome, and, by origin, a Conservative—one of those true Conservatives of southern Italy, educated in the school of philosophy of Bertrando Spavento, the expounder of Hegel in Naples. In politics, he followed the financial theories of Sella and Minghetti; but this did not prevent him from often embittering the existence of Luigi Luzzatti, who is the pious custodian of all the memories of those great men of the old Right, that is, the Conservatives. Salandra was also for many years a constant follower of Mr. Sonnino, until the day when some of his friends, finding Sonnino too imperfect a Conservative, attempted to choose Salandra, willing or unwilling, as head of the new Conservatives. According to appearance, therefore, while Giolitti was head of the Liberal party, and Sonnino was aspiring to succeed him at the time when the Liberal party, devoted to Giolitti, should be purified, Salandra was the head of the New Conservatives.

Instead of this disposition, however, during the period of the last elections, Salandra unexpectedly made a decided step towards leadership of the future majority that Giolitti would probably obtain. He managed to make people forget the name of Chief Conservative, which some of his friends had inopportunely given him, and regained the first place in order of Liberal succession, ahead of Sonnino. Salandra knew Giolitti's purpose of leaving the Government after the elections, and he knew moreover that Sonnino preferred leaving to others the task of reorganizing the Liberal party.

It is necessary to explain that all the political parties, since their programmes are not clearly formulated, have something in common. In the new Italian life, many things are still in formation, pushed this way and that by the inheritance from the past and the hopes of the future. The difference between parties is often more nominal than real, excepting always between those parties which have antagonistic principles, as, for instance, the monarchical and republican parties. Thus it is that Salandra, who was a true Conservative yesterday, desires, by virtue of a brief electoral preparation, to be a Liberal to-day.

In Italy, it is said that the Ministry of Salandra will last as long as Giolitti wishes. And this would be true if Giolitti desired to return to the Government, as he did at the time of Luzzatti's Ministry, which sprang into being at his pleasure and collapsed at his bidding. But again I shall say something which would not readily be believed in Italy: This time Giolitti will not allow himself to be induced to reassume the power, except if an impelling duty should be imposed upon his patriotism. Besides his strict political duty, one ambition only might draw him from the tranquil repose of his home at Cavour into the open field, that is, if a fusion of all the democratic elements in the country should loudly call for him; for he is still vulnerable on this side. These two events, however, appear to be neither near nor probable.

MICHELE RICCIARDI.

AUSTRIA'S TRADE IN THE BALKANS —ART AND MUSIC.

VIENNA, April 16.

The question of commercial supremacy in the Balkans has been much discussed in central Europe during the last fortnight. Much indignation has been aroused by the attacks made on Austria-Hungary in German journals. It is stated that Austria has only herself to blame for her failure to retain the commercial territory which belonged to her exclusively until the outbreak of the Balkan war. She is accused of unloading her damaged wares on the ignorant Balkan folk, and Austrian commercial men are told that they are ignorant of the first principles of business, and do not even trouble to manufacture goods to suit requirements of trade in the Balkans. Long replies to the accusations have been printed, but from the controversy there emerges the plain fact that Austria-Hungary is losing her trade, both in the Balkans and in the Levant.

Every effort will now be made to retain that trade and to prevent German and Italian merchants from wresting the supremacy from Austria-Hungary. She has already begun to take measures to facilitate transportation in the south. She has concluded a railway loan for $54,000,000 for the building of Bosnian railways. There is no doubt that these railways are being built for strategic purposes, in the first instance, but their commercial importance must also not be overlooked. The greater part of the money, raised by a 5 per cent. loan, will be used for laying broad-gauge lines, to take the place of the narrow-gauge, which meant the unloading of goods on the Hungarian frontier, and entailed great delay in transport. New railways connecting various points of the country are also to be laid down, and efforts are being made to encourage agriculture and increase the prosperity of the annexed provinces. Sunday courses in agriculture were held for farmers and others last season, when more than one hundred instructors travelled throughout the country on their missionary work. The courses were attended, for the most part, by youths who had been pupils at the elementary schools and were working on farms, but 46,000 of the pupils were older men.

Dr. Karl Patsch, in a lecture, said that the Government was beginning to carry out an extensive scheme of draining and irrigation in Herzegovina. He attributed the presence of rainless districts, not to the Venetians, who are reported to have cut down the trees and thus ruined the land, but to the carelessness of the inhabitants themselves and to the Turkish Government, that was wasteful everywhere. The Herzegovinians had cut down the forests at random without replacing the trees. He said that the soil was fit for the growing of tobacco, vines, and maize, while the Government intended to introduce silk-worm culture into the country. He referred to the baleful influence of emigration on the inhabitants of Herzegovina. The relations of men who went to the States were so well supplied with money from their relatives abroad that they did not take any interest in the hard toil, for low pay, which was the rule there. Returned emigrants, too, were inclined to invest their money in inns and general stores and neglect the cultivation of the land.

The Vienna Künstlerhaus and the Secession have both opened their doors for their spring shows. The Künstlerhaus, at which the more conservative artists exhibit, and which keeps up a very high standard of artistic merit, includes 100 pictures sent by the members of the Hungarian "Müveszshaz," a fine collection of oils and specimens of architectural designs, including a portrait of the Emperor-King, Franz Josef, which he intends to present to the former British Ambassador in Austria-Hungary, Sir Fairfax Cartwright.

The "Secession," where the "mad" artists, as they are called, formerly exhibited cubist and "secessionistic" pictures, is very quiet this year. Their vogue seems to be at an end. Such "futurist" pictures as were on view were snow pieces, mere blurs, good examples of impressionism, but too indistinct to leave any definite memory. There were also pictures of the severely decorative type without shading of any kind, the light and dark lines being merely drawn in broad and thick, without intermediate graduation. The fairy-tale friezes were very pretty, and have formed a specialty of the exhibition each spring. The general impression was one of great restraint, probably due to changing ideals and an uncertainty as to what the next thing will be.

The Vienna Männergesangsverein recently gave its 1,000th concert. It counts 428 active members, who carry on trades and professions during the day and meet for singing in the evening. The Society has travelled over Europe and to America, and is well known throughout the civilized world. There was considerable disappointment that the Emperor could not be at the concert, but he was represented by Archduke Karl Franz Josef and Princess Zita of Parma. A prologue, by Benjamin Shears, written for the occasion, was recited by Alfred Gerasch, of the Vienna Burgtheater. The Philharmonic Concert Company played the overture to Weber's "Beherrscher der Geister" and other compositions. These, with songs and ballads, rendered by the Männergesangsverein, formed an interesting programme which was concluded by the presentation of wreaths of flowers from various musical and artist societies in Vienna.

The répertoire at the Vienna Court Opera is not satisfactory to many of the Viennese, and recently the Union of Music and Literature in this city presented a memorial to Director Gregor, begging him to put on the old favorites more frequently and objecting to his preference for foreign composers. They say that "Fidelio" was only played once this season, while Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" was put on twenty-four times. In Vienna there are no long runs at the Court theatres, and the public objects to anything that appears to tend this way. Consequently it is keeping a strict watch on Gregor, whom it suspects of introducing "business" methods into the opera.

L. R.

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Poetry

A MINOR POET.

The firefly, flickering about
In busy brightness, near and far,
Lets not his little lamp go out
Because he cannot be a star.
He only seeks, the hour he lives,
Bravely his tiny part to play,
And all his being freely gives
To make a summer evening gay.

AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR.

MARGARET L. WOODS.

A WELL-BRED POET WHO SINGS OF THE WELL-BRED CLAN.

The conviction gains ground that there is no virtue left in the great Anglican church of poetry, and no honor to be had by those who cling to the decorous but obsolete vestments of its priesthood. The poetic revival appears to be in the hands of Dissenters. How quaintly "academic" sound to-day the old master's words on the conduct of the poet's life: "He shall be like a priest shining in sacred vestment, washed with lustral waters, who goes up to make augury before the jealous gods!" We know that the office-seeker who treads warily in the steps of his predecessors may become poet-laureate; but we also know that we shall never read him. We know that life in the high lonely tower, communion with the sages, select reading and society, and sustained reflection upon the passionate history and destiny of man, will never produce anything but a respectable upholder of an outworn aristocratic tradition. We have closed our history and opened our folklore; turned from the philosophy of Plato to the wisdom of the peasant; symbolized our imaginative impulse in the playboy that cleaves his father to the "breeches belt." Who cares to hear what the well-bred poet says or sings of the well-bred clan? Has not the very language of our classical literature been formally declared bankrupt? He who would now write a living line must forge himself a new instrument of the dialect of Dorset or Yorkshire, or adopt the new hand-made idiom of Dublin, or enrich his vocabulary by familiar converse with publicans and sinners. He must sweat the civility out of his blood by tramping with tramps, cursing with stevedores, sleeping in dugouts, sailing before the mast, or, happily, meditating the mystery of justice behind prison bars. So, in the exhausted society of our times, may he hope for a fresh vision and a new birth of passion. So may he wake the silent harp of Erin or chant in fluent Billingsgate beside the ale-house door. So, in these topsy-turvy days, are the celestial Muses wooed and won.

Only to readers who, unconvinced by the foregoing considerations, occasionally suspect, like the profane Lord Byron, that "we are all upon a wrong revolutionary poetic system, not worth a damn in itself"—only to such readers can be commended the recently collected poetical works of Margaret L. Woods.* So far as the new poetry-reading public is concerned, Mrs. Woods has nearly everything against her. Daughter of a late Dean of Westminster, and wife of a sometime president of Trinity College, Oxford, she responds to the august appeal of great traditions with a loyalty of spirit which involves a certain fine exclusiveness of thought and feeling. She sounds no note of revolt; voices no vagrant gypsy yearning; chimes in with no vague popular enthusiasms. Her poetic life moves and has its being within the ideals and institutions accepted by the normal cultivated Englishwoman. For twenty-five years she has been writing novels, dramas, and poems which have won high approval from English critics: "A Village Tragedy" was declared by Mrs. Humphry Ward worthy to rank with George Eliot's work; "The Princess of Hanover" was named by Thomas Hardy as the most interesting production of the year 1902; "'Aëromancy,'" said Mr. Mackail, "embodies the inmost spirit of Oxford." And now, as the skeptic will say after a glance at the title-page, she has her appropriate reward, she is a member of the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature. Aside from the professional followers of English verse, how many on this side the water know as much of her as that? I confess that the comment on her work with which I am most in sympathy is this by Frederic Harrison in the *Nineteenth Century:* "I have found a new poet." After I had followed her fresh singing voice a little way into the volume, I came upon three lines at a stanza-end which have haunted me since:

Return and tell how all the unfooted pathways
Are white with dew, and deeper in the forest
Dwells the enchanted bird.

I.

Mrs. Woods is intensely English. The American whose sensibilities are outraged by the suggestion that he is of Anglo-Saxon stock will hurry through the Oxford pieces, and the grave commemorative poems of the earlier pages. But the American who, treading the dusky aisles of Westminster Abbey, instinctively bows his head, feeling himself in the presence of his canonized forefathers, will linger with kindred feelings over "The Passing Bell," "The Builders," and "High Tide on Victoria Embankment." One lingers over the first of these pieces because it is so difficult to find any among our morbid singers who has the power to speak worthily of the dignity and the splendor of death. "The Passing Bell" was occasioned by the death of the author's father, Dean Bradley: a sombre revery on the merging of the counted years of a man's life with the infinite past—a revery sombre but broken at regular intervals and gradually brightened to a starry peace by the deep traditionary voice of the Abbey bell tolling—*Justorum animæ—in manu Dei sunt—Non tanget illos tormentum mortis—Pax in æternum Dei.* Less audibly but not less truly religious in its ultimate meaning is "The Builders," of which the occasion was a special service held in the Abbey at the time of King Edward's coronation for a body of Colonial troops who had fought in the South African war. If there were nothing but imperial pride in unhiving the heroic memories of the Abbey in this piece, and in weaving the gorgeous tapestry of empire in the third, we could not resist the magic of single lines and isolated passages like these in "High Tide on Victoria Embankment":

Solitary ships moving in waste horizons,
Out of the wide, lonely dazzle of water and air,

There where the wind-worn bastions
And crumbled towers of Cornwall darken over the Atlantic,
Where southward wild Finistère flashes on the night,

or the superb tribute to Sir Cloudsley Shovel and the old mariners of England in "The Builders":

That footfall passes
Over the old grim conquering Admiral's body
That once ran on the swift Atlantic surges
Hither and thither, tossing rudderless,
To reach the inhospitable Scillian shore.
And many another keen, indomitable,
That swept in thunderous battle long ago Round England's ocean marches;
Men that have loved the salt spray's buffeting game
Better than sport and better than the dance,
To ride with the slant deck and mark the measure
Of the sluicing scupper's wash and the clap of the sail.

But the imperial pride of Mrs. Woods, springing from faith in the high destiny of the English and exulting in men who have proved their "race," is chastened by such dark visions as trouble the mothers of infant sons and the sweethearts of soldiers in the field. It is a pride more than half composed of pure love, an awful hope, and a fiery prayer

**The Collected Poems of Margaret L. Woods.* New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

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that those we have set our hearts upon may be reckoned among the just souls that are in the hand of God. It has the lift of the ancient chivalry in it, and it tunes the spirit up to the concert pitch. In a half-dozen shorter lyrics and ballads—"Young Windebank," "To the Forgotten Dead," "The Mariners Sleep by the Sea," "A Song of Homecoming"—the poet mingles with the eternal pathos of farewells and the praise of the beautiful death of those who die for their country a feminine note of thrilling wistfulness. She kisses the sword with a passionate grace which should make a young lieutenant rush upon a forest of Ashanti spears, and die smiling.

II.

World-without-end love between men and women is recognized by modern critics as an essentially feminine invention of that ingenious Victorian Age which also set up for the first time the monogamic standard for marriage. It is perhaps "going out," with the other derided products of the Black Walnut Period. Mr. Galsworthy, who is in the Movement, has recently published a novel from which it may be inferred that modern love must always be feasting and that sacramental bread palls upon its cloyed appetite. Better in verse hark back to the Cavalier mood which is gallantry, or to the Queen Anne mood which is cynicism, or to the Continental mood which finds its afflatus in revery upon past satisfactions of the senses, than to the Victorian mood which is religious devotion. Mrs. Browning was the arch-priestess—

> I lift my heavy heart up solemnly,
> As once Electra her sepulchral urn.

Now Mrs. Woods is Victorian; she seems still to entertain the feminine Victorian prejudice that the love which makes the face of the world fair and fires the poet's heart results rather from the restraint than from the indulgence of passion. Its symbol is not Dutch bundling, but the sundering sword of old romance. Under a ban and a vow it spiritualizes itself. It knows how to fast till its appointed hour, numbers its renunciations with its ecstasies, and brings its spikenard with tears and adoration to the beloved's feet. Of this paradisiacal passion the sweetest lyrics, alas, in this bad world, are cries of anticipation before the disenchanting dawn of experience and dirges at eventide.

In the lyrics of love rather sparsely scattered through Mrs. Woods's collection there is no very noticeable color of individual feeling. Indeed, a reticence with regard to peculiar and personal emotions is a part of her distinction. Yet here are the breathlessly reverent touch, the right throb, and the authentic rapture. The sequence is mine:

1.

When the world's asleep
I awake and weep,
  Deeply sighing say,
  "Come, O break of day,
Lead my feet in my beloved's way."

When the morning breaks,
When the world awakes,
  Then a dream too dear
  Haunts me like a fear,
And as one in sleep I linger here.

If some star of heaven
Led him by at even,
  If some magic fate
  Brought him, should I wait,
Or fly within and bid them close the gate?

2.

With thoughts too lovely to be true,
With thousand, thousand dreams I strew
The path that you must come. And you
  Will find but dew.
. . . . . .
I break my heart here, love, to dower
With all its inmost sweet your bower.
What scent will greet you in an hour?
  The gorse in flower.

3.

Cover, O eve, the world with mist
Till we two shall have kist and kist!

Linger, O morn, in the Western skies,
Till we have looked in each other's eyes!

Whisper, O wind! we shall not speak,
Heart upon heart and cheek to cheek

Drown, wild dawn, the stars in fire!
We shall have had our heart's desire!
  —Sung by Königsmarck in "The Princess of Hanover."

4.

We have emptied the cup of the earth,
  And I break it here at your feet;
What else could hold were worth
  The savour of hours so sweet?

III.

Though Mrs. Woods has a poem on "The Eternal" and two spirited songs to the Earth, her work is not burdened with cosmic philosophy. She seems to have accepted her universe blithely and by a happy instinct rather than by the grave and slow processes of reflection. She perceives the Eternal in the image of a "mighty and jubilant heart," and is moved rather to dance than to debate before the Lord. If I were to indicate the relations of her thought to that of the greater Victorian singers, I should say: A woman of the fair outlook and high mettle of George Meredith's heroines has often conversed with Tennyson, Swinburne, Arnold, Browning, and Meredith on many a May-morning jaunt over green English hills and beside the sea. She has not returned with mere hollow echoes of their discourse. She has a clear voice of her own and an independent life, rich and spontaneous. But in this high association she has found directive and sustaining power. She has been helped by Tennyson's long faith to a vision of the Weaver behind the shimmering unfinished web:

One indestructible soul,
Sleepless, unwearied that brings
Order from chaos at length,
Out of the fading and weak infinite splendor and strength.

She has been stirred by the bugle notes of Robert Browning. Indeed, her farewell to Earth, "Vale atque Ave," of which I shall quote the close, is an impassioned development of the theme given in the epilogue to "Asolando":

  Up, not to fall again.
  Into the welter;
  Up, see, this urgent
  Life of me pushes,
Swings now on white wings where the wave dances
Rhythmical, pipes in the coppice-wood shelter
Low, with strange sweet hesitancies
Till a song floods full on the night of Maytime.
With the galloping rhythm of hoofs it rushes,
Leaps in some merry brown beast at its playtime,
Suffers and dies one way or another,
Learning the lessons that life must learn.
But I shall still blindly fumble and wait
Till the true door open, the true voice call again;
And back to the human high estate,
Back to the whole of the soul, resurgent,
O Earth! O dearest! I shall return,
I shall return to thee, Earth, my mother.

She has been upheld in her imperial pride and in her passion for the sea by the fiery pæans of Swinburne, and in her praise of Earth by the dewy gusto of the voice in the Woods of Westermain. Her delight in the natural has not shaken her loyalty to the civil order. With Arnold she has felt the beauty of the august in character and the uplifting power of high classical traditions in university, state, and church. She has sympathized, too, perhaps even more keenly, with the less frequently emphasized element in Arnold—his exquisite sensibility to the idyllic in nature, to the romantic in history, and to the subtle drifting fragrancies of old poetic memories.

If I were asked to illustrate the quality of Mrs. Woods's non-dramatic verse by a single specimen, I should select "March Thoughts from England." Though in this piece there is a breath of the spirit of all her companions, the enchanting harmony of the poignant *utinam*, the soft dreaming mood of the evocation, and the shining clarity of the images is her own. There has been nothing in English more nearly approaching perfection in its kind since—I had almost said, since the odes of Keats. At any rate, I make an extract from it as reluctantly as I should abbreviate the "Ode to a Nightingale":

O that I were lying under the olives!
So should I see the far-off cities
Glittering low by the purple water,

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Gleaming high on the purple mountains;
See where the road goes winding southward.

. . . . . .

O that I were dreaming under the olives!
Hearing alone on a sun-steeped headland
A crystalline wave, almost inaudible,
Steal round the shore; and thin, far off,
The shepherd's music. So did it sound
In fields Sicilian, Theocritus heard it,
Moschus and Bion piped it at noontide.

O that I were listening under the olives!
So should I hear behind in the woodland
The peasants talking. Either a woman,
A wrinkled grandame, stands in the sunshine,
Stirs the brown soil in an acre of violets—
Large, odorous violets—and answers slowly
A child's swift babble; or else at noon
The labourers come. They rest in the shadow,
Eating their dinner of herbs, and are merry.

Soft speech Provençal under the olives!
Like a queen's raiment from days long perished,
Breathing aromas of old unremembered
Perfumes and shining in dust-covered places
With sudden hints of forgotten splendour—

IV.

Mrs. Woods gives us two tragic dramas: "Wild Justice" and "The Princess of Hanover." "Wild Justice" is set on a windy island off the Welsh coast in the early years of the nineteenth century. It tells how the wife and the children of Gryffith Gwyllim, the lighthouse builder, driven to frenzy by his savage brutality, contrive to sink him one night in the quicksands, and how the children in the execution of the deed are swallowed up by the sea. "The Princess of Hanover," of which the nucleus is a familiar historical mystery, is set at the Hanoverian court at Herrenhausen in the last decade of the seventeenth century. It tells how Sophia Dorothea, neglected and abused by her husband, afterwards George I of England, plans to escape with her lover, the Swedish soldier of fortune, Philip von Königsmarck, and how he on the night of the elopement is trapped by the jealous Madame Platen, murdered, and walled up in the masonry of the castle forever.

After the fragments given of Mrs. Woods's verse, I hope it is unnecessary to say that "Wild Justice" and "The Princess" are poetic. An enthralling ballad is the overture to each of them, recurring in a weird undertone at intervals in the play. Lyrics besprinkle them. The blank verse, though not always victorious, though occasionally too frankly reminiscent of Shakespeare, quivers with musical feeling to the extent of tempting one at times to sing rather than to speak it. The "atmosphere" is tense with passion and terror and beauty and doom. These things are "poetic." But all these things can the Irish playwrights do—and Maeterlinck, and the rest of us who are upon the "wrong revolutionary poetic system."

If space permitted, I should like to show, first, that "Wild Justice" and "The Princess" are dramatic, and then that they are tragic, and finally that, whatever their incidental faults, they are constructed upon the *right* poetic system, to which we must return if we are to have a poetical drama of more than ephemeral interest. I should remark in passing that these plays, though poetic, are written in English—for the most part in verse that is simple, swift, supple, hot, and with the pointed accent observable in excited human intercourse. I should add that instead of symbolical vessels of vague emotion, we find here for persons characters—with various internal organs and quite discernible moral lineaments. But I should dwell chiefly upon the presence here of genuine dramatic action—human antagonist pitted against human adversary; upon the flaming restoration of "poetical justice"; and upon the tragic exhilaration of seeing blood shed once more, and a heart fairly and squarely broken, upon a broken law.

STUART P. SHERMAN.

News for Bibliophiles

JUDGE WOODWARD.

In August, 1817, Judge Woodward, Chief Justice of the Territory, caused to be passed by the legislative machinery "An act to establish the Catholepistemiad or University of Michigania." The bill was drawn by Judge Woodward.

Augustus E. B. Woodward in 1805, the year of his appointment to the bench of the new Territory of Michigan, was a resident of Alexandria or of Washington, the Federal city. It is recited in a deed recorded by him in the District of Columbia, temp. 1797, that his birthplace was in Rockbridge County, Virginia (*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXIX, 664). In 1801 the philosophical Thomas Jefferson came to the White House; during that year young Woodward (b. 1775) published at Washington a small treatise entitled "Considerations on the Substance of the Sun." Woodward's business was the law, and Mr. Jefferson sent him out to Michigan to be Chief Justice of the Territory. Judge Woodward was a managing man, of numerous strange fancies. He may have bullied most people—Gov. Hull, Gen. Proctor (during the British occupation of Detroit); his colleagues, his subordinates, the public. Intricacies of the ground plan of Detroit to-day are due to Judge Woodward's liking for the methods of L'Enfant at Washington.

Judge Woodward's mind was of the speculative sort, but he had a strong impulse for application. He was publishing small or large books from time to time almost to the end of his life, in 1827, on such topics as "The Executive Government of the United States," "The Open Trade with China" (Michigan, doing much with furs, was in a sense very near to China), "The Erie Canal" (by a different channel), "The Republic of Letters," "The Presidency of the United States." His most ambitious literary work, the "Encatholepistemia," was left unfinished. In this he remarks (Vol. I, p. 10): "To us of this age and of this country knowledge is presented in rich and copious stores, abundant in materials, defective principally in arrangement." To offer a system was the purpose of the work.

It is not easy to come at the title of the "Encatholepistemia." The book itself, in quarto, 371 pp., is a fine example of the printer's art of Philadelphia a century ago. Beginning at the stamping on the back, we read merely: "Encatholepistemia Volume I." The title-page stands: "A System of Universal Science. Philadelphia. Published by Edward Earle, Harrison Hall, and Moses Thomas. Printed by William Fry, 1816." Then, next following: "Considerations on the Divisions of Human Knowledge and on the Classification and Nomenclature of the Sciences." What might be called the Preface is at the end of the book:

> The fourth part of this investigation, relating principally to an American National Institute, must necessarily be deferred. The Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan commences its annual session on the sixteenth day of September, and there remains barely time for the performance of the journey. A. E. B. WOODWARD.
>
> Philadelphia, August 31st, 1816.

Inserted at the back cover are tables that Judge Woodward followed closely the next year in drawing his bill for the establishment of the University of Michigania:

> The catholepistemiad, or university of Michigania, shall be composed of thirteen didaxum or professorships: First, a didaxia, or professorship, of catholepistemia, or universal science, the didactor, or professor, of which shall be president of the institution; second, a didaxia, or professorship, of anthropoglossica, or literature, embracing all the epistemum, or sciences, relative to language; third, a didaxia, or professorship, of mathematica, or mathematics; fourth, a didaxia, or professorship, of physiognostica, or natural history, &c., &c.

The other departments being of physiosophica, astronomia, chymia, iatuca, œconomica, ethica, polemitactica, diegitica [historical sciences], and ennocica "or intellectual sciences, embracing all the epistemum, or sciences, relative to the minds of animals, to the human mind, to spiritual existences, to the deity, and to religion."

It was Judge Woodward's fancy, in contrast to the encyclopædia (or circle of the sciences) to devise an encatholepistemia, a regular and concatenated system. Mr. Jefferson liked to exercise himself in a somewhat similar way, as witness his catalogue of his library. He also was interested in a thoroughgoing scheme for a State University, and, as it happened, got his first bill to that end through the Virginia Legislature in the year 1818. April 3, 1825, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Judge Woodward: "Withdrawn by age from all other public services and attentions to public things, I am closing the last scenes of life by fashioning and fostering an establishment for the instruction of those who come after us."

ALFRED J. MORRISON.

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Correspondence

THE TOLLS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your editorial on "Coastwise Trade Insincerities," you speak of the "clap-trap" of "those opposed to repeal." Manifestly, the clap-trap is not all on one side. You state that "A report recently made by Congressman Alexander, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, said that 94 per cent. of all our coastwise shipping, on the Atlantic and on the Gulf, is owned by railways or by combinations in alliance with railways."

The curious observer who turns to Mr. Alexander's report will discover that that statement is made not of "all our coastwise shipping," but only and specifically of "regular line services," which on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific make up about one-eighth of our coastwise tonnage—so that your editorial statement should have read "94 per cent. of one-eighth" of all our coastwise shipping—which is quite a different thing.

The ships of these "regular line services" as a rule are not going through the Panama Canal. In the first place, most of them are not adapted to that trade. No passenger and package freight steamer from Boston to Baltimore or from New York to Jacksonville is likely to leave the service for which it is especially designed, to run from Boston or New York to San Francisco. Of the American lines actually preparing for that service, not one is controlled by a railway or owned by the combinations mentioned.

Moreover, the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, absolutely forbids all ships in which railways have any direct or indirect interest, and all ships owned by combinations illegal under the Sherman law, "to enter or pass through said canal." Noting this, one is in a position to appreciate the delicious humor of that assertion of Representative Sims, which you quote, that the "chief beneficiaries" of free tolls would be "largely the railroads on both coasts"! Is it strange that "the other side" "did not challenge" the distinguished navigator from the wilds of Tennessee? A joke is made to be enjoyed, not "challenged."

As to your own solicitude lest there may be some "discrimination" against foreign ships at Panama, I doubt if there is much anxiety on this point among European steamship managers. They expect that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will win—that full tolls will be imposed on all American vessels in either coastwise or overseas trade, and that thereupon that felicitous condition described by Senator Lodge—who favors tolls for American ships but a subsidy to pay them—will ensue: that foreign governments which pay in subsidy "indirectly or specifically" the tolls on their principal national steam lines at Suez will do the same at Panama—in which case the only actual discrimination will be against the ships of the people who built the waterway and gave it to the world.

What more can foreign governments ask—save, perhaps, a White House *ukase* that any presumptuous Yankee craft approaching the canal shall be instantly sunk by the guns of the fortifications?

New Englander.

Boston, May 2.

[The Panama Act does not forbid vessels owned by railways to use the Canal—that is, if the ships compete in rates with the roads. And all the railways have filed statements with the Interstate Commerce Commission testifying that their ships do compete. In that case, they may enter and pass through the Canal like any others.—Ed. The Nation.]

TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The following quotation from De Morgan's "When Ghost Meets Ghost" may perhaps help a few questioners to see the moral issue more clearly. Mr. Jerry began, feebly: "You can't do more than keep your word, Mo . . ." (Mo, a fine old ex-prizefighter, replies):

"Yes, you can, Jerry. You can keep your meanin'. And you can do more than that. You can keep to what the other party thought you meant, when you know. I know this time. I ain't in a court o' justice, Jerry, dodgin' about, and I know when I'm square, by the feel."

N.

Baltimore, May 1.

IMAGINATION IN COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In a recent newspaper article President Nichols is quoted as saying that "the purpose of Dartmouth is to build the well-rounded man for useful and effective living. The emphasis is not at all on how to make a living, but on how to live. . . . It may reasonably be doubted if one man in a hundred ever takes from college a single fact that he can turn into money. What he should take from college are well-trained faculties which he can turn into anything he chooses." Herein are summed up the salient facts of the situation. Is not the real purpose of any college to develop personality; to give students the opportunity to find themselves and to become through study original thinkers rather than slavish imitators? And does it not all go back ultimately to the question of imagination, which is fostered or blighted according as the surroundings offer mental stimulus or merely material advancement?

College students of a generation back, looking forward to purely material work, regarded the study of the liberal arts as the necessary preparation for their career. They followed precepts and traditions which had proved their value. Nor was the purpose of their education any different—"To prepare us for complete living," says Spencer. But the age of practicality is upon us. In their efforts not to "neglect the plant for the sake of the flower" many of our institutions are cutting off the flower for the more complete nourishment of the plant.

If the study of agriculture and the mechanic arts, or the courses intended to prepare for business life, were conducted with due respect for other branches of learning, all might be well. But the analysis of all the soils in the world will not teach men to live better, to get the fullest satisfaction from life, if there be no background. A purely scientific imagination is no imagination at all. One may dream of unlimited mechanical inventions and be no better off than Lowell's brazen traveller, "who could scarce be induced to expose his unclothed body to a village of prairie dogs," yet "complacently displayed a mind as naked as the day it was born, without so much as a fig-leaf of acquirement, in every gallery of Europe."

The goal towards which our college studies should be directed is the judicious combination of specialized and general training. We do not expect a student of applied science to have a broadly liberal education, any more than the student of liberal arts is expected to talk with intelligent depth on higher mathematics, although the latter case is more common than the former. We should strive for an education of security, and by this I mean the broad education producing the type of mind which can adapt itself to varying situations, can express itself intelligently on many subjects, while at the same time it possesses a detailed knowledge of that subject in which its chief interests lie. Too many of us are inclined to overlook the fact that pleasure has come to be a legitimate aim of our modern life, and educational pleasure is the result of that appreciation of many branches of knowledge which leaves little to regret. But unfortunately this pleasure of which I speak has been perverted to mean comfort, which carries with it the inclination to follow the lines of least resistance, to specialize from the start.

President Nichols's ideal can be attained only by effecting a compromise, by striving for the secure education, the education with lasting satisfaction. Do not train students for their mission in life before giving them an opportunity to discover that mission by means of an individuality and imagination properly trained.

Elza Gordon Bassett.

Iowa State College, April 25.

FREDERIC MISTRAL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Frédéric Mistral died one week before his golden jubilee as member of the Paris Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers. His "Mirèio," in the shape of the opera "Mireille," endeared him from the beginning to the whole French people, who could never have understood his poem in Provençal. They took his heroine so to their hearts that long ago the gloom of her tragic end had to be changed for them to a lightsome marriage; but to Mistral they have given all glory and affection for his loved creation. It is not for quite the same reason that German critics are now proclaiming him the greatest of recent French poets—and he would not have denied that Provençal is French writ otherwise. Gounod and

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Michel Carré, who were responsible for the opera, presented Mistral for membership to the Society in 1864. In 1859, when the poem appeared, Lamartine, who was still the national poet of France, had already welcomed it in prose that has not lost its significance:

"A great epic poet is born to us. A true Homeric poet in this age; a poet born, like Deucalion's men, from a flintstone of the Crau; a primitive poet in our age of decadence; a Greek poet in Avignon; a poet who creates a language from a dialect as Petrarch created Italian; a poet, who, out of common patois, makes a language classic in image and harmony, ravishing fancy and ear; a poet playing on his village jew's harp symphonies of Mozart and Beethoven; a poet at twenty-five, giving forth in pure waves of melody from his genius' first flow a rural epic wherein the Odyssey's descriptions, and Daphnis and Chloe's innocent passion, mingled with Christian holy sadness, are sung with the grace of Longus and the simple majesty of the blind man of Chio."

All this may be very much out of fashion as criticism; but Lamartine saw clearly that the unrelieved tragedy of the original would never be accepted by French hearts. "The ending is sad—like two lilies lying in the same soft earth after the Rhone has overflowed the gardens of the Crau. Here the poet seems to have failed in that manual cleverness of composition wherein Virgil too failed in the Aeneid, but where Tasso and Ariosto failed never."

The aged poet is frankly prophetic in his welcome of the young troubadour. "O poet of Maillame, thou art the century plant of Provence. Thou hast grown three cubits in one day, flowering at twenty-five. Thy poetic soul makes fragrant Avignon and Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, and Hyères, and soon all France; but, happier than the tree of Hyères, the perfume of thy pages shall not pass for a thousand years."

Mistral himself, in his own extreme age, has written modestly these among other words on "My Tomb":

> Here at Maillame he dwelt;
> The old men of the land
> Have seen him haunt our paths.
> Some day they'll say—'Tis he
> They chose king of Provence;
> But his name scarce survives
> Save in the brown crickets' song.

Paris, April 8. D.

THE BACONIAN CIPHERS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Apropos of your review of the latest book on Baconian ciphers, has it ever been pointed out that the printed volumes of Shakespeare's plays, both the first and second folios, and I believe the quartos as well, end alike with one word, a word which might be considered of extraordinary significance? In cataloguing the collection in the Lenox Library, some years ago, I was struck by the fact that this conspicuous word, *Finis*, standing alone at the end of each book in the manner of a signature, has not only the same number of letters as *Bacon*, but the same arrangement of alternate vowels and consonants, two and three. The resemblance between Finis and Francis is yet more striking, as in both cases we have the initial F, the n exactly in the middle with a vowel on either side and the final s. Considering carefully the make-up of this word Finis, with its two i's, one on each side of that nasal n, just as they occur in the human countenance, may we not infer that in looking for Baconian ciphers the searcher has only to use his eyes?

George De C. Curtis.

Foster, Cal., April 27.

"SIGNBOARDS" IN MAGAZINES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: May I, through the columns of the *Nation*, protest against the manner in which some magazine articles are torn into pieces by the insertion of paragraph headings.

To illustrate, let me cite an example taken at random from a weekly magazine. There I have been reading about the contradictory advice given to the departing traveller by his friends. Suddenly I find myself at the end of the thread, confronted by the announcement, in prominence that will not be denied: "In Praise of the Admirable Lubly." The fact that the first word of the next line is also exalted into typographical eminence helps to prepare me for the shock of a new chapter. Good! Enter the admirable Lubly!

I attack the next sentences with all the boldness and expectancy bred of this thorough preparation, and find myself grievously disappointed when I discover that the advice of the friends left behind is still the only topic, and Lubly remains a mystery to me. In the next paragraph Robinson Crusoe and Man Friday come on the stage, but still no admirable Lubly. Has he missed his cue?

Another paragraph, and another. By this time my memory has rejected the name Lubly as a foreign, indigestible substance. In the following paragraph I read of a small man in a uniform, stealthily entering the stateroom. It is the English manservant, the traveller's bedroom steward, by name Lubly. Ah! *mehercle*, here *is* Lubly at last, full fifty lines, four and a half paragraphs, distant from the signboard advertisement set to herald his appearance!

But even if these lines were logically placed, as they sometimes are, I cannot say that I regard them as the most grateful investment of space and ink. I can scarcely regard them, in fact, as other than an insult to the average reader. When an intelligent human being reads the ordinary, easily intelligible magazine article, he really does not care to be told at every turn "what's coming next." On the contrary, such a proceeding will impress him much in the same manner as the auditor of opera or concert is impressed if some neighbor continues to dish out, in an audible whisper, explanations on the chief points of the programme. Are not these insertions something which our magazines have adopted from the cheap daily newspaper?

Albert Lehenbauer.

Riverside, Cal., April 26.

Literature

THE PROBLEMS OF MEXICO.

Mexico, the Wonderland of the South. By W. E. Carson. Revised edition with new chapters. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Five years ago Mr. Carson published the first edition of his work on Mexico, and recent events have led him to revise it and add new matter. A tour made as a newspaper correspondent and a fairly long residence in the country have familiarized him with the conditions and regions of which he writes. Of the descriptive parts, little need be said. From time to time, however, material for a thorough understanding of the fundamental difficulties in Mexico is provided. Such a passage is that dealing with the wide indulgence in mescal, tequila, and pulque, which have so evil an effect on the lower class. Connected with this is the amazingly high death-rate in the City of Mexico. The chapters dealing with historical matters appear to be drawn, unfortunately, from short manuals. Misleading statements are occasionally found, as that the Emperor Iturbide went to England for a time, and the whole series of events between Maximilian's execution and the *coup d'état* of Gen. Huerta is crowded into a single paragraph.

The section describing the life of the people gives a good idea of the surprising mixture of barbarism and culture in the capital, the jealous seclusion of women among the upper class, the indolence of the servants, and many of the strange paradoxes of the country. The author's personal impressions and observations are usually accurate, but the treatment of such matters as literature in Mexico is quite inadequate. Particularly good is the chapter on the Mexican woman, which discusses conditions that seem almost incredible. The present miserable state of the peon and his unhappy prospects, threatened by the system of peonage, by ignorance, drink, political oppression, and innate indolence, are fully shown.

Most interesting under the existing circumstances is the chapter dealing with events from Diaz to Huerta. Mr. Carson holds that the career of Diaz proves that the benevolent military dictatorship under the form of a pure democracy was exactly the sort of government which Mexico needed, and which it still needs. He records the amazing progress under this great leader's direction, in which foreign investments leaped from $500,000 to $1,400,000,000. Very accurate, however, is his estimate of such government:

That he had enormous difficulties to contend with cannot be denied; but even his admirers are forced to admit that in

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the latter years of his Administration he might have done much more for the great mass of the people than he succeeded in accomplishing. As it was, he reaped the harvest of revolution and civil strife which so many autocrats have gathered through their blindness to the consequences of their acts and follies. It is largely owing to the lack of a substantial middle class and a system of small land ownership that Mexico to-day is in such a deplorable condition.

Yet if Diaz could not educate his people and prepare them for actual constitutional government, how can any other benevolent dictatorship succeed? Lesser men, without one-tenth of his capacity and breadth of view, are not likely to do any better under conditions which are enormously more complex than when Diaz gained the power.

Mr. Carson reviews the tragic events of the ten days' fighting in the capital. He thinks that the killing of Madero and Pino Suarez was due to a military conspiracy among the soldiers of their escort on the way to the penitentiary, in revenge for Madero's murder of Riveroll. He describes the personality of Gen. Huerta with evident admiration. After this addition to the first edition of his book, Mr. Carson expounds the machinery of government in Mexico and shows how unsuccessful has been the blind copying of the letter of the Constitution of the United States.

The final chapter deals with Mexican Problems of To-day. The author here advocates the theory of dictatorship as the only suitable form of government for Mexico, and regrets our failure to recognize Huerta, an action which he considers the cause of the continued disturbances. He asserts the need of a Lord Kitchener for Mexico, and lacking one, of a strong Mexican substitute. He repeats the charge against the oil companies, agreeing with another writer that "the whole Mexican situation has reeked with crude petroleum."

Many of the words quoted from Spanish are incorrectly spelled. "Criadors" as the equivalent of "waitresses" is novel. Certain passages, true at the time of the first edition, have been left unrevised in the second. President Diaz no longer lives in his house on Calle Cadena; the Moorish kiosque has not stood in the Alameda for five years; and some of the illustrations are almost traditional, they are now so out of date. Most glaring is the statement that in the old days, on account of the difficulties of communication and transportation, revolutions easily gained head, but the present strong government and the resources at its command result in "little chance of a revolution succeeding, even temporarily." Since these words were written, not one revolution but two have succeeded, and the world now awaits the success of a third.

CURRENT FICTION.

Idle Wives. By James Oppenheim. New York: The Century Co.

No doubt this is a sincere attempt on the part of the author, a writer of popular magazine fiction, to do a novel with a purpose. Like many another earnest man, he observes with consternation the large number of young American wives who have nothing to do but be unhappy. If they would only wash their own dishes and take care of their own children, we should have less neurasthenia and fewer divorces. Not a new lesson, but still worth enforcing, we suppose. It may be that Mr. Oppenheim has taken the right means of enforcing it upon the audience he is aiming at. The vein of voluptuous and at times well-nigh hysterical sentiment which he has found to be effective in his stories for the magazines is here worked assiduously. This is well enough in a tract, but rather contemptible in a work of art. Always we must be insisting that a novel is dead unless it contains human beings with the breath of life in them. The married pair over whose relations we are here expected to yearn are infinitely less real than Punch and Judy. This idle wife and busy husband are mere confused outlines of two wretched types of domestic egotism. Their children are supplied for the performance by the property man. For real characters and action are substituted a quasi-moral picture-show, much sentimental commentary, and not a little of that "frank" speech about matters of sex which it is now the fashion to affect. We submit the opinion that even a physician-novelist may go too far with obstetrical details.

The Heart's Country. By Mary Heaton Vorse. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

The promise of a love story, implicit in the title, is thoroughly borne out. It is less, however, the romance of two souls than a consistent analysis of a girl's mind and emotions under the stress of three successive courtships—the last a successful one. The book has the atmosphere of New England fifty years ago. The closest friend of Ellen Payne tells how the latter, a lovely and ardent girl of eighteen, meets and falls in love with a serious young teacher; how she outgrows this passage to carry on a whirlwind affair with a young man of her own fiery temperament whom she is at last compelled to give up through fear of a nameless undercurrent in his character; and how at last an accident, endangering the life of an old chum, reveals to her that he is the long-sought object of her real affection. In part, the friend through whom the book is written draws her materials directly from observation; in part, they are conveyed by long and illuminating letters from Ellen. The study of a sensitive and attractive girl's heart is done with sympathy and with insight. To those who do not mind introspection, and who are not wedded to complexity of action, it should make a wholesome appeal; though the book is wholly feminine in outline and tone.

Gillespie. By J. MacDougall Hay. New York: George H. Doran Co.

This is a harrowing story of the kind which can only be excused on the ground of its "truth to life." In its realistic character and in the substance of the narrative it strongly suggests another story, by a young writer who did not live to make his calling sure: the "House with the Green Shutters" of George Douglas. The Scottish village setting, the prosperous trader whose pride and greed are to have their fall, his slack wife and imaginative but degenerate offspring, the domestic tragedy of blood towards which all steadily marches—these things both novels have in common. Similar material will be remembered in more than one of the Dartmoor tales of Eden Phillpotts.

We all know the dreadful frequency with which "rural tragedy" means patricide or fratricide—as if the range of rustic action were narrow enough to keep even murder in the family. Every week, every day almost, these savage and apparently wanton acts are reported in the newspapers. But are they wanton? Have they no meaning, no aspect of real tragedy, or at least of real pathos? Such questions may appeal strongly to a serious writer of fiction. Mr. Phillpotts has commonly held a brief for the defence. His murderers are not devils, but warm flesh and eager spirit, like you and me, men or women thrust slowly onward by defect of character or unhappy play of circumstances to the sin of Cain. This is true of young Gourlay in the "House with the Green Shutters." Poltroon and drunkard though he be, he strikes his fatal blow in a last flicker of manhood. Old Gourlay, with murder in his own heart, almost deserves to die at his son's hand. Mr. Hay's "Gillespie" is another Gourlay, with less physical courage and more cunning. Fate takes him not by bereaving him of his wealth and power, but by showing him their uselessness. His neglected wife becomes a drunken wanton and in her final madness kills their son. No detail of the act is slighted: ". . . In a horrible silence she, with the savage strength of a demoniac, slashed his throat open through the muscles, till the razor scraped on the surface of the bones of the neck. A huge gout of arterial blood spouted on her face, blinding her, and pumped far across the room, splashing the wall. . . ."

When this kind of "realism" in detail

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is employed by a writer who is essentially romantic and even sentimental, the total effect is simply distressing. Mr. Hay begins with a portent, forewarning that his chief characters are to lie from birth under an hereditary curse. The working out of the curse is described with an emotional intensity far removed from the grim ironic calm of true realism.

Quick Action. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In this volume of ingenious yarns Mr. Chambers has a little fun with his serious-minded critics. There is a preface in which we are told that "the author offers this humble volume to a more serious audience than he has so far ventured to address." It has a Latin motto, not quite correct to be sure, "Amor nihil est celerius." The six stories, all illustrations of this principle, are told by a beautiful crystal gazer, Countess Athalie, to a group of her admirers, including a young realistic novelist. All the stories are bits of real life which she has seen in her crystal. All the heroes have the commonest of names—Jones, Smith, Brown, Gray, Green, White—and, of course, the most extraordinary things happen to all of them. Brides from the blue, so to speak, descend upon Jones and Smith, business trips of Gray and White turn into sudden romances. The most entertaining experiences are those of Brown and Green. Green is a banker who scoffs at the impossible "best-sellers" of his friend Williams. Brown, at twenty-four, "resolutely graduated from Harvard, stepped out into the world, and looked about him very sternly. All was not well with the world. Brown knew it. He was there to correct whatever was wrong. And he had chosen Good Literature as the vehicle for self-expression." For these gentlemen Mr. Chambers reserves his best adventures; incidentally he pokes a little fun at himself. On the whole, "Quick Action" is a clever and readable apologia.

The Substance of His House. By Ruth Holt Boucicault. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Wondrous beauty, utter sweetness, and a degree of devout conscientiousness unsurpassed in the calendar of saints are this heroine's modest endowment. Obviously designed for exemplary purposes, her mission is to show how strict obedience to the teachings of Mother Church will bring a woman safely through the most vexed ethical dilemmas known to the holy state of matrimony. Lady Mary had been the innocent victim of an international marriage, and met too late the man she should have married. Through her love for Carmichael she is subjected to two crucial tests. The first comes when she is offered her freedom by her considerate husband; the second, after the husband's death and her marriage to Carmichael, when she is confronted by the prior claim of the woman who calls herself his common-law wife. These are the salient points of this demonstration of idealism. Dramatic novelty is introduced by reversing the usual motives in the first of these scenes—it is the husband who urges love as the supreme law, and Mary who maintains the superior sanctity of the marriage vow—and, in Carmichael's trial for bigamy, by the expedient of having Mary deny on the witness stand the legality of her own status. That the path of duty proves too rigorous for frail mortality reflects no discredit on the author's thesis.

The scenes and circumstances of the story belong to modern London and California, but Mary's convictions are borrowed directly from mediæval legend. There are passages mingling amorous ecstasy with religious exultation, which seem sadly in need of an antiquated setting.

The Full of the Moon. By Caroline Lockhart. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Miss Lockhart adopts the ingenious expedient of bringing a heroine from New York on no pretext other than a desire to sample life on the Mexican border. Pretty, well-bred, and charmingly gowned, Nan herself proves something of a curiosity in Texas down by the Rio Grande; and is treated to one exhibition of local color after another in gratifyingly rapid succession. After being abducted by a "bad man" and falling in love with a handsome cowpuncher, she is rescued from further imprudence by a formerly misprised suitor from home. He it is who "gets the drop" on murderous Mexicans, saves an innocent victim from frontier justice (a particularly bad bit of burlesque this), and in the very jaws of a cañon flood gives his horse to a lady. He is not only *deus ex machina*, but the standard of perfection by which Nan's cowboy shows up a very faulty mortal indeed, and the poverty of frontier life becomes glaringly apparent. Needless to add, Nan returns contentedly to the effete East.

The Red and the Black. Translated by H. B. Samuel. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

De Stendhal's introspective autobiography of Julien Sorel, with its account of the crimes, adventures, and upward scramblings of that morbid and individualistic youth, has been repeatedly translated, and just as often suffered to pass out of print. The latest English rendering is by H. B. Samuel, late scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and compares favorably with those previously essayed by E. P. Robins and C. Tergie. The difficulties of Stendhal's style, which he is said to have modelled on the Napoleonic Code, reading a few pages before every period of composition, are not great. The worst charge to be brought against the translation is that a number of flagrant errors in proofreading have slipped by. Student and general reader alike may thank Mr. Samuel for making accessible in our tongue a work often ranked not far below Balzac's best novels, and of immense importance to the literary historian. "The Chartreuse of Parma" is already obtainable.

A NEGLECTED HERO.

The Marquis of Montrose. By John Buchan. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Mr. John Buchan made an enviable reputation as a charming essayist and raconteur during his undergraduate career at Brazenose; he increased it during the next ten years, by branching out into the field of modern politics and economics; but the work which lies before us marks his first serious effort in the line of historical biography. He has certainly been fortunate in his choice of a subject; for Montrose—in many ways the most heroic figure in the annals of Scotland—has been strangely neglected by historians. Mr. Buchan's book will go far to make him known as he deserves to be. Brief, compact, charmingly illustrated, and very readable, its statements are almost invariably based on the very soundest authorities. Best of all is the author's sense of proportion and perspective. Montrose is placed, not only in his proper relation to the men and events of his time, but also to the whole course and current of the history of his native land.

The centre of the stage is occupied, as one would expect, by an account of the "year of miracles" which began with Montrose's victorious onslaught at Tippermuir in September, 1644, and witnessed his successive triumphs at Aberdeen, Fyvie, Inverlochy, Auldearn, Alford, and Kilsyth, only to terminate in the tragic surprise and massacre of Philiphaugh in September, 1645. The terrible disadvantages under which the Marquis labored, the absence of discipline and subordination of his Highland levies, and the fatal lack of adequate equipment, are all made clear. His extraordinary eye for the country in which he fought, his supreme gift of suiting his scheme of battle to his material, using his horse now as mounted infantry and now as cavalry, and getting full value from the impetuous Highland charge, and, last of all, his unique power of leadership, are described in glowing terms. Interesting comparisons abound. The late S. R. Gardiner is quoted as

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rating Montrose's military genius as higher than that of Cromwell (p. 289), and Mr. Buchan points out that "Auldearn was in miniature an anticipation of the tactics of Austerlitz" (p. 145). It is just here, if anywhere, that the author tends to overstate his case. All students of military history recognize the fact that the leadership of an army of five to ten thousand men is a vastly simpler matter than that of a larger one. Montrose never had more than 6,000 men under his command; Cromwell had 30,000 at Worcester, 11,000 at Dunbar, 13,000 at Naseby; Napoleon had 65,000 at Austerlitz, 190,000 at Leipzig, and 125,000 at Waterloo. It is certainly dangerous to compare the leaders, when the forces at their command and the consequent difficulty of managing and provisioning them, were so very dissimilar. By the same token, parallels between the English generals in the Great Civil War and the commanders in the contemporaneous struggle in the Empire, where the forces employed were vastly larger, are likely to be exceeding misleading.

Montrose's religious and political views are in some respects even more interesting than his brilliant career as a soldier. He has had to wait for more than 200 years to come into his own in this respect. "The history of Scotland was written first by the Divines and then by the Whigs, so it is small wonder that Montrose has fared badly." As Milton in England discerned that "the new presbyter was but the old priest writ large," and Cromwell struggled valiantly against the substitution of parliamentary for royal tyranny, so Montrose in Scotland foresaw the consequences of the intolerant theocracy of Argyle. Against it, as against monarchical absolutism, he advocated the rights of the people; "he stood for the Scottish democracy, both against those who would crush it and those who betrayed it with a kiss." But he had the ability to discern that "a direct plebiscitary government was impossible in the Scotland of his day," "that the common people were scarcely conscious of political rights, and needed rather to be wisely protected than to be endowed with ill-understood duties." For the purpose of securing that protection he preferred monarchy, not because he shared the contemporary belief in the Divine Right of Kings, but because it happened to be the form of government in existence in his native land. Kingship, he believed, was necessary to bring order out of chaos and "enforce moderation in a rabble of fanatics and debauchees"; and therefore he drew the sword. But that kingship, he also discerned, must be modified, *pari passu* with the progress of society, through the concession to the common people of political rights, as soon as they should prove themselves able wisely to exercise them. He may, therefore, justly be said to have anticipated the political arrangements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: "his ideals are in the very warp and woof of the constitutional fabric of to-day."

EXPLORATION IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Les Documents Chinois découverts par Aurel Stein dans les Sables du Turkestan Oriental. Publiés et traduits par Edouard Chavannes. Oxford: Imprimerie de l'Université.

A great many of those remarkable discoveries made by Sir Aurel Stein during his celebrated journeys* in Central Asia would be dead material but for the interpretation of philological experts. This is especially the case with the Chinese documents obtained from the desert, dating, as far as could be ascertained, from the beginning of the first century B. C. to some time during the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A. D.). Under Professor Chavannes's treatment these documents, of which there are nearly a thousand, are restored to new life. The book he has devoted to these specimens of ancient and mediæval Chinese writing is in every respect a masterpiece of Sinological research and the methodical manner in which he has succeeded in extracting valuable results from the hundreds of partly mutilated and very difficult short texts would be a credit to any of our best workers in classical archæology.

The inscriptions, which have been reproduced in an Appendix containing facsimiles (with few exceptions in the original size) of about nine hundred specimens, are partly written on wooden tablets, partly on scraps of paper, and these represent the oldest types of Chinese writing materials of their kinds. It is well known that, before the invention of paper in the second century A. D., the Chinese wrote on bamboo slips or thin tablets of some other wood; but this mode of writing was abandoned later on, though wooden tablets dating from periods as late as the T'ang dynasty have still been found. Professor Chavannes divides these documents into three divisions, according to the time in which they appear to have originated: (1) Those of the Han dynasty (98 B. C. to 153 A. D.); (2) those of the Tsin dynasty (263 to 330 A. D.); and (3) those of the T'ang dynasty (up to about the ninth century A. D.). During the Han dynasty the greater part were written on wooden tablets; only three fragments of thin paper have, on the ground of circumstantial evidence, been assigned to the second century A. D., and these must be looked upon as the oldest specimens of paper now to be seen anywhere in the world. Of the wooden tablets the oldest, so far as can be determined by a date appearing in the inscription, goes back to the year 98 B. C.

The greater part of the documents are of importance not so much by reason of the contents of their inscriptions, many of which contain merely fragments of domestic, military, or governmental records and great numbers of Buddhistic texts, but on account of the material on which they are written and the style of writing used. The most interesting discovery, and for this reason receiving the first place among Professor Chavannes's notes, concerns a few fragments of an ancient glossary compiled during the years 48-33 B. C., under the title "Ki-tsiu-chang," a sort of primer used in teaching young folk the elements of the language. The "Ki-tsiu-chang" was most widely circulated during the first few centuries A. D., and was employed as a model for copying as late as the seventh century, when the well-known scholiast, Yen Shï-Ku (579-645), republished it with a commentary which has become the basis of the work still existing under the title "Ki-tsiu-p'ién," edited with notes of Wang Ying-Lin of the thirteenth century. A copy of this work is in a rare collection of reprints owned by Columbia University. This edition, however, and a few others now existing, are not based on the original manuscripts of the Han dynasty, since which period the style of writing Chinese characters has undergone considerable changes. The wooden slips obtained from the sands of Eastern Turkestan are therefore of the utmost importance as throwing authentic historical light on the development of Chinese writing.

Some of these slips represent undoubtedly the writing of the earlier Han dynasty, and are thus the oldest specimens of Chinese "writing" in the proper sense of the word; that is, if we do not include in it inscriptions chiselled in stone. The characters look odd, but they are, to one accustomed to handle Chinese printed books and manuscript, not nearly so difficult to read as one might imagine from specimens derived from much later periods, of the so-called grass-character, and from the seal characters of the "Shuo-wön Dictionary," published in 100 A. D. It seems that the style represented in the "Ki-tsiu-chang" has served as a model by which writers of comparatively late periods have educated their hand. The handwriting of the Emperor Ming-huang, of the T'ang dynasty (713-752 A. D.), as represented in the celebrated epitaph he wrote with his own hand of the Türk prince Kül-tägin, and in a stone inscrip-

*"Ruins of Desert Cathay." London, 1912. See review in the *Nation*, Vol. XCV, No. 2459. This work followed after an interval of five years the description of his former journey published under the title of "Ancient Khotan." Oxford, 1907. See review in the *Nation*, Vol. LXXXVI, No. 2232.

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tion found on Mt. T'ai-shan, bears the almost identical character, and the writer of this review even received not more than twenty years ago a Chinese letter written with characters quite similar in style.

Professor Chavannes's book ought to be in the hands of every scholar interested in Central-Asiatic research.

SPANISH POETS.

The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse. Chosen by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. New York: Oxford University Press. $2 net.

"The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse," chosen and edited by Prof. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, is the most recent addition to this well-known series. The editor's fine critical sense and sound scholarship render him peculiarly fitted for his task, and he has acquitted himself in his usual happy manner. Wider in scope than the similar anthologies compiled by Menéndez y Pelayo and other Spaniards, the present book offers by far the completest and most judicious choice of Spanish lyric poetry ever published within the limits of a single volume. The collection gives an excellent *aperçu* of Peninsular verse from the thirteenth century down to the present day. It is admirably suited to serve as a textbook in universities.

In gathering from the most diffuse of literatures, it was necessary for the editor to govern his choice by certain hard-and-fast rules. Exigencies of space and a desire to avoid inclusion of fragmentary excerpts have led him to omit selections from epic and dramatic poets. The drawbacks of such a course are more apparent in a Spanish anthology than in one of any other literature; for the epic and the drama are the two chief glories of Spanish poetry. The epic *genre*, it is true, is represented by a judicious choice of ballads, but there appears no excerpt from the "Poem of the Cid," the most national of Spanish poems. Owing to the same editorial principle, we miss the name of Ercilla, certainly one of the leading Renaissance poets. The reader, too, can gain but a faint idea of Calderon's genius from the sonnet here offered as a sample of his work. Segismundo's soliloquy from "La Vida es Sueño" would have been a far more characteristic morsel. But all this the compiler must have realized better than anybody else. Who can blame him for refusing to open the flood-gates to the vast ocean of Spanish dramatic and epic poetry? We merely wish to indicate that the system followed has excluded the work of many of Spain's great poets, and that some who have been admitted are not represented by their best work.

Proportion has been well maintained throughout. In that part devoted to the Middle Ages we are spared the prosy naïveté of Berceo, and are liberally regaled with the vagrant wit of Juan Ruíz, that Friar Tuck turned poet. The dreary artificiality of John II's rhyming courtiers is passed over lightly. Instead, "The Coplas" of Jorge Manrique, the gifted singer of "the sublime commonplaces of death," are given entire. In the Renaissance period, the places of honor are assigned to the Italienate Garcilasso de la Vega, Luís de León, than whom, Fitzmaurice-Kelly thinks, "the Peninsula has produced no more superb poetical temperament," Gongora, Lope de Vega, and the mordant Quevedo. Cervantes is represented by a lone sonnet, a courtesy to which the great novelist, considered as a poet, is barely entitled. Nearly one-half of the volume is devoted to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Esponceda and Núnez de Arce are indubitably the two greatest figures in this period. Doubtless Spaniards will regret that Zorilla is not more generously represented. But mere grace and facility are more appreciated in Spain than elsewhere. The contemporary school, led by the Nicaraguan, Rubén Darío, brings the volume to a close. They deserve credit for their effort to avoid improvisation, that besetting sin of many a Castilian poet. No more conscientious craftsmen than some of these can be found in any land.

Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has never done anything better, in brief compass, than his introductory essay on Spanish poetry. His skill in analysis and talent for pointed characterization are once more in evidence. Brief biographies of all the poets whose works have been drawn from add interest and value to the book.

Notes from Abroad

[We omit "Notes" from this issue owing to the large amount of kindred matter in the Educational Section. The omission of certain other regular features is explained on similar grounds.—Ed. The Nation.]

THE agitation for admitting women to the legal profession in England has been revived of late, and has enlisted in its support several distinguished names, including that of the Attorney-General, Sir John Simon. The promoters of this change, however, are likely to find that this is a most inopportune time for getting a hearing. A Past Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company, for instance, reminds his fellow-lawyers that for several months past many educated women have been exhibiting an utter want of respect for the law. Ought such persons, he asks, to be allowed to have any part in the administration of the laws or the conduct of legal proceedings? His remonstrance is the more pointed in view of the fact that one of the Pankhursts is an LL.B., and would presumably be one of the first women to claim admission to the roll.

THE British Association rarely goes outside the mother country to hold its annual conferences, and special interest has therefore been aroused in the meetings to be held in Australia in August. Labor politicians are not usually supposed to care much about science, but the Federal Government of the commonwealth has sent the Council of the Association $75,000 to pay the travelling expenses of 160 invited guests. Nearly 200 others are expected to undertake the journey. In Australia itself the way of the visitors will be smoothed by free railway passes on the state railways, and by hospitality on a generous scale. Some of the members are hoping to supplement their attendance at the sessions by taking part in geological and anthropological expeditions inland and in the South Seas.

IN Wigmore Street, in the heart of the London doctors' quarter, there will be opened in May, as a permanent institution, the Historical Medical Museum, which has been developed out of the temporary exhibition arranged in connection with last year's International Congress of Medicine. Admission will be restricted to members of the medical and kindred professions. The Museum will include many relics of famous doctors, and such curiosities as models of sixteenth-century hospitals and early laboratories. The section devoted to charms and amulets is widely representative, ranging from the anti-ophthalmic talismans of ancient Egypt to the strands of red silk wound around the necks of Norfolk children to stop bleeding from the nose.

THE latest innovation at a London theatre is said to be an imitation of an Oriental custom. The manager of the Coliseum is arranging for a run of serial plays, producing one act a week until the drama is completed. He will copy the practice of editors who publish serial tales, and will preface each later act by a synopsis of what has gone before. It has been suggested that this method might be tried with "Hamlet," so as to get rid of the necessity of cuts.

OXONIANS of middle age will rub their eyes when they come across the announcement that a University Co-operative Society has been formed and will open a store next term in the High Street. Yet the venture is not such an astonishing one. The coöperative movement has long ceased to be a purely working-class affair. Many years ago the example set by the mill operatives of Rochdale was followed by members of the Civil Service and officers of the Army and Navy. Nowhere is the credit system more mischievous than at Oxford, where the obsequiousness of touting shopkeepers often tempts young men to run up accounts they will afterward find it difficult to meet. Canon Scott Holland and Prof. W. G. S. Adams will be among the senior members of the committee, but the management will be mainly in the hands of undergraduates.

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THE Marseillaise of Labor, running—

'Tis the final struggle—
Stand together and to-morrow
The Internationale
Shall be Mankind?

has a beginning of fulfilment in negotiations made necessary by the closing of the Russian frontier to German wheat and rye. Just as Irishmen go for the harvest to England and Italians dig in railways and Hungarians in mines in America, while Spaniards who have worked at Panama are now found along railway tracks near Paris, and Belgians and Italians come harvesting in eastern France, so German agriculture employed last year 412,000 foreign laborers, and German industry 355,000 foreign workmen. In Germany, these foreigners are mostly Slavs from Russia and Austria. Among such agricultural laborers alone there were 260,000 Russian Poles. Of the total number from Austria, 281,000, half were Poles. There were 69,000 Italians, 64,000 Belgians and Hollanders, and 20,000 Hungarians. Without these foreign Poles, East Prussia would be unable to harvest her crops. All this has to be considered in the important negotiations for new treaties of commerce now beginning throughout the Continent of Europe; and it has to be taken into account in all war or anti-war agreements.

ONE or two Paris journals remembered that March 26 was the centenary of the death of Dr. Guillotin, who narrowly escaped decapitation by the machine bearing his name. On October 10, 1789, while the Revolution was still young and philanthropic, he demanded its adoption "to lessen suffering and automatically to make sure of equality before the executioner. With my machine, I cut off your head in the twinkling of an eye, and you do not feel the least pain." Every one laughed, and the vote was unanimous; but when, in 1792, the "little Sainte Guillotine" became the deadly instrument of the Terror, the good Doctor who had never foreseen this protested loudly. He was imprisoned, and would have had to "kiss the Widow" forever bearing his name if Robespierre had not made acquaintance with her first. Ten years later, Dr. Guillotin drew up his own obituary notice, enumerating his various professorships at the Paris Faculty of Medicine and his vaccination experments—but omitting carefully all mention of the guillotine.

THE Souvenir presented to Queen Mary by the committee of Parisian Commerce, in celebration of the English sovereigns' visit, is a notable piece of hand embroidery. It is an apotheosis of the *entente cordiale*, representing France welcoming England, who holds the olive branch. Below, to right, is the British lion, whom a genius crowns with flowers. To left is the Gallic Cock beside a cornucopia pouring out its riches. In the background, the horizon is a calm sea with the rainbow of Peace against the sky. The border is of arabesques formed of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, with the arms of Great Britain. At the four corners there are Louis Quinze medallions showing manifestations of *entente cordiale* between the two nations in the past: (1) Francis I and Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold; (2) King Louis Philippe and his English house of Claremont; (3) Queen Victoria and Emperor Napoleon III at the Paris Opéra; (4) King Edward VII visiting President Loubet in Paris. The silver gilt frame, with mother-of-pearl and ivory incrustations, has Queen Mary's coat of arms between those of London and Paris.

ONE kind of literature credited to America has had heavy sales of late years all over France. It is published in paper-covered numbers at five cents each—"Buffalo-Bill," 321 numbers; "Nick Carter," 317; "Capitaine Morgan," 200; "Nat-Pinkerton," 320, and still running, like "Texas-Jack," 270. The sales in France must have gone into the hundred thousands. The numbers are "printed in German" by the same house which prints for German consumption lurid tales attacking the French "foreign legion."

Music

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND OPERA LIBRETTOS.

Catalogue of Opera Librettos Printed Before 1800. By Oscar George Theodore Sonneck. Washington: Government Printing Office. 2 vols. $2.

More than 30,000 operas have been performed in Europe and America since the year 1597. The repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House during the season just closed included thirty-six different operas. Annesley's "Standard Opera Glass," which is perhaps the most comprehensive collection of its kind, contains, in its edition for 1899, the plots of 123 operas, and of these at least forty-eight are obsolete. By a liberal estimate, of all the operas ever composed, not more than seventy-five are now alive and more or less popular. That there is a good deal of interest concerning these is shown by the abundance of books in the market similar to the one just referred to, and the large number of editions which some of them have passed through.

What of the discarded operas? A few of them are referred to in the elaborate histories of music—at least, their music is spoken of; but concerning their librettos hardly any information has been available. The indefatigable Mr. Sonneck, chief of the Division of Music in the Library of Congress, now comes to the rescue with two volumes, amounting to 1,674 pages, devoted to opera librettos printed before the nineteenth century, and there is an intimation in the preface that another volume, concerned with the librettos of the nineteenth century, will follow in a few years.

Even the industrious Mr. Sonneck would not have been able to give the world such an impressively comprehensive catalogue had he not been able to avail himself of the labors of a German, Albert Schatz, of Rostock, who spent forty-two years of his life in collecting librettos, as well as material for a dictionary of operas. In 1908 Mr. Schatz, being in feeble health and feeling that he could not complete his task, offered his collection to the Library of Congress, which promptly purchased it. It comprised about 12,000 opera librettos and a few hundred librettos of oratorios and cantatas. Using this as a nucleus, Mr. Sonneck gradually built up the collection now before us. Comprehensive though it be, it is far from being complete; but the editor hopes that others will now be in a position to help him fill up gaps. Those left by Mr. Schatz were chiefly in the realm of opera in France, Russia, Scandinavia, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, England, and America. Mr. Sonneck thinks it is a safe estimate that the total number of librettos which have accrued to the Library of Congress by purchase, copyright, gift, or otherwise now reaches, if it does not exceed, 17,000.

Heretofore the only printed catalogue of librettos has been that of Wotquenne, of the Royal Conservatory Library of Brussels. This, however, covers only one century (the seventeenth), whereas Mr. Sonneck's, when completed, will cover the three centuries of the existence of this young art. At first thought, nine-tenths of the matter in this catalogue would seem to come under the head of useless knowledge; but Mr. Sonneck, in his preface, advances sundry reasons why such a collection is of value, especially to historians and other students of operatic evolution. He is inclined to think, and with reason, that the very foundations of opera were laid by the librettist, Rinuccini, as much as by the composers, Jacopo Corsi, Peri, or Caccini. To most persons the word libretto suggests a thing which is neither drama nor literature, and there is abundant reason, even in recent productions, for this notion; but it must be remembered that not only the opera texts of Wagner, but those of Gilbert, Maeterlinck, and, in earlier days, of Zeno, Metastasio, Goldoni, Quinault, Favart, and others, come under the head of high-class dramatic literature, although in judging them it must be remembered that they had to be constructed with special reference to music, and therefore followed different standards from those of the drama without music. This is what is so often forgotten in estimating the value of the poems of Wagner and of others.

For a long time the librettists, particularly in Italy, where opera originated, were the too obedient servants of the composers. Metastasio resented this submissiveness, insisting that librettists had important problems of their own to solve. How difficult these prob-

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lems are may be inferred from the scarcity of librettists as compared with the abundance of playwrights. All the composers complain of the difficulty of getting suitable plots and texts. Puccini, for instance, spends years reading manuscripts, and then he usually falls back on some play that has succeeded. He, nevertheless, holds that the music should dominate the play, as it really does in the operas of Wagner, notwithstanding all his theorizing and preaching.

Among the many interesting notes Mr. Sonneck has contributed to this catalogue there are several which show that these questions received serious attention long before Wagner. Isaac Bickerstaff, for example, declared (1765) that the best composition of the greatest master would not make a contemptible poem pass with an audience. Of particular interest, at this moment, when Richard Strauss's "Legend of Joseph" is being staged, is the remark of John Burgoyne (1781) that "music, if employed to express action, must be confined to dumb show. It is the very essence of pantomime; and we have lately seen upon the opera stage how well a whole story may be told in dance." HENRY T. FINCK.

Busoni, who has been engaged by Hanson for another American tour next season, has composed an Indian Fantasie for piano and orchestra, which is said to embody "the impressions received during his last visit to America."

An attractive souvenir of the opera season is Kobbé's "Opera Singers." This book, published by the Oliver Ditson Company, is kept up to date. Caruso, for instance, who was not in the first edition, leads off in the sixth edition with half-a-dozen pages of biography and eight character portraits. Four favorites of the day, Geraldine Farrar, Johanna Gadski, Olive Fremstad, and Mary Garden, are treated at length, and Nordica has two pages. There are many full-page portraits, mostly in costume.

The following operas will be given at the Wagner-Mozart festival at Munich this summer: Wagner—"Parsifal," July 31, August 10, 19, and 28, and September 7, and 15; "Der Ring," August 12 to 17, and August 31 to September 5; "Tristan und Isolde," August 4 and 22 and September 10; "Die Meistersinger," August 7 and 25 and September 12. Mozart—"Figaro's Hochzeit," August 2 and 27; "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," August 6 and September 14; "Don Giovanni," August 9 and September 9; "Die Zauberflöte," August 21 and 29; "Cosi fan tutte," August 24.

A month ago "Parsifal" had already been sung twenty-two times at the Scala, in Milan, and was still drawing crowded houses. Similar results have been achieved in cities all over Europe, including London, where the series of twelve promised performances was extended to fourteen. This means that hundreds of thousands of lovers of music are delighted that the efforts to keep up the Bayreuth monopoly of "Parsifal" for the benefit of Wagner's millionaire heirs were not successful.

Munich has been saving its "Parsifal" première for this summer's Wagner festival. The part of Kundry has been assigned to the American artist, Edyth Walker.

Finance

THE MOVEMENT OF EVENTS.

When the stock market last week, whose course in the week preceding had plainly indicated the probability of a general and severe decline, suddenly reversed its form—starting out on Monday with initial advances of ½ to 2 points, rising further on that and the succeeding days, and rushing into a really violent recovery on Friday—the reversal of the movement was naturally ascribed to the change in the Mexican situation. That change had certainly been very great—how great, the Stock Exchange seemed only slowly to realize. Whether the beginning of a serious war with Mexico would or would not have served logically to demoralize our financial and business affairs, the facts remained that wars are apt to have just that effect, that the week's heavy break might have been interpreted as a "war market," and that the situation which it was "discounting" had been suddenly changed, over Sunday, from open war to at least a truce, if not to actual peace. To a very great extent, this is the explanation of the market.

But it was not the single explanation; at any rate, it was complicated with other considerations. When Europe, on Friday of last week, suddenly began pouring out stocks upon the American market—not until then very seriously disturbed—Wall Street declared at once that, even if financial New York had received the Mexican news with composure, London and the Continent had taken fright at it. But when it appeared that British consols and English home securities were breaking more heavily than our own, there was a bewildered pause in drawing inferences. Presently came cable dispatches, declaring that the trouble was not "Mexico" at all, but Europe's own affairs. When, further, it was asked, with some surprise, what had happened in Europe to provoke that sudden liquidation, the foreign stock exchanges answered that money rates were rising; that financial Paris was again on the verge of collapse; that the Continent was preventing the Bank of England from getting the new supplies of Transvaal gold; that Russia and Germany were growing quarrelsome; that the old Austrian Emperor was dying, and that civil war was about to break out in Ulster.

At the beginning of last week, the foreign markets turned to recovery as suddenly as did our own. British consols, which had fallen 1⅜ the week before, rose nearly a point; French 3 per cents, which had gone down ⅜, recovered more than 1 point; German 3s regained half of their 1-point decline; Russian 4s advanced ½ after falling 1½. How was all this to be explained, in line with the causes assigned by Europe for the break?

The rise in London discount rates, from 1¾ per cent. on April 1 to 2 last week, may have been disconcerting to people who had reckoned on continuance of abnormal ease; but it was also a corrective to the adverse foreign exchanges. On April 1, money earned fully 1 per cent. more at Paris or Berlin than at London; it was easy, then, for the Continental markets to borrow on Lombard Street, depress their exchange on London, and draw gold. On Saturday, the London money rates were squarely up to those of the French and German markets, and the process was not so easy. This was in reality a favorable change, which London itself may have misjudged.

Since the Paris Stock Exchange gave a particularly good account of itself last week, and since rentes recovered more rapidly than any other European Government security, it is in point to ask whether London may not, as on so many previous occasions, have become more alarmed about the French situation than Paris was itself. The Austrian Emperor is eighty-four years old; any illness incurred by him is likely enough to bring the end, and it has been the habit of Europe to predict a general break-down of the political structure of the Empire when Franz Joseph, long the personal link in a combination of heterogeneous and jealous states, should die. But the old Emperor survived, and meantime Europe had the opportunity again to ask the question, whether an event long expected, long dreaded, and long prepared for with the greatest care, was not apt to turn out a far less formidable political catastrophe than had been imagined.

To what extent the "Ulster crisis" was taken on the London Stock Exchange as something likely to lead to civil war, has never been possible really to determine. There were those who could not look at the episode as anything short of a political opéra bouffe, and there were those who felt that, whatever either side intended, there were elements of political conflagration in the matter as it stood which might start a most destructive blaze.

It certainly bore that aspect the week before last, when the cables told of arms landed secretly in Ulster and when the London market's break began. But the "Ulster controversy" underwent a

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change, the following week, as sudden as that of the Mexican imbroglio, and quite simultaneous with it. First, the Government's pugnacious spokesman, Mr. Winston Churchill, then the Premier, and finally Sir Edward Carson himself, the head and front of the "Ulster insurrection," declared in Parliament their willingness to compromise on the general basis of the allotment of Great Britain and Ireland into federal units under Parliament; of which units, Ulster should be one. But that principle, once accepted, would have meant the beginning of the end of the Ulster trouble.

Which of these various considerations was responsible for the disordered markets, and for the rapid recovery? It is a curious question, and it certainly suggests the possibility that the vagaries of sentiment, political or otherwise, may have had more to do with this year's strange financial situation than the real economic influences.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

FICTION.

Barbee, L. In the College Days. Chicago: Denison. $1 net.
Broadhurst, G., and Schomer, A. To-day. Macaulay. $1.25 net.
Chester, G. R. Cordelia Blossom. Hearst's International Library. $1.35 net.
De Lara and Pinchon, E. The Mexican People and their Struggle for Freedom. Doubleday, Page. $1.50 net.
Dix, D. Mirandy. Hearst's International Library. $1 net.
Dudeney, Mrs. H. Set to Partners. Duffield. $1.25 net.
Henckley, J. "E.": A novel. Duffield. $1.35 net.
Johnson, O. The Salamander. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $1.35 net.
Key, K. J., Mrs. A Daughter of Love. Duffield. $1.25 net.
Leroux, G. The Secret of the Night. Macaulay. $1.25 net.
Lessing, B. With the Best Intentions. Hearst's International Library. $1.25 net.
Marriott, C. What a Man Wants. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $1.35 net.
Miller, A. D. Things. Scribner. 50 cents net.
Reeve, A. The Dream Doctor. Hearst's International Library. $1.35 net.
Vaka, D. A Child of the Orient. Houghton Mifflin. $1.25 net.
Vandercook, M. The Loves of Ambrose. Doubleday, Page. $1 net.
Waggaman, M. T. The Ups and Downs of Marjorie. Benziger. 45 cents net.
Wells, H. G. The Wonderful Visit. New Edition. Dutton. $1.35 net.

POETRY.

Barbe, W. Great Poems Interpreted. Hinds, Noble.
Heine, H. Atta Troll. Trans. by H. Scheffauer. Huebsch.
Maquarie, A. The Happy Kingdom; The Days of the Magnificent; Floralisa; The Wheel of Life. London: Bickers.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Ballagh, J. C. The Letters of Richard Henry Lee. Macmillan. $2.50 net.
Bassett, A. T. The Life of John Edward Ellis. Macmillan. $2.50 net.
Hare, C. Men and Women of the Italian Reformation. Scribner.
Loeb Classical Library: Dio's Roman History. Trans. by E. Cary. Macmillan. $1.50 net.
Selincourt, B. de. Walt Whitman. Kennerly. $2.50 net.
Woman's Who's Who in America. The American Commonwealth Co.

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS.

Bonnet, T. A Friend of the People. San Francisco: Pacific Publication Co.
Branford, V. Interpretations and Forecasts. Kennerley. $2.50 net.
Foster, W. T., and Others. The Social Emergency. Houghton Mifflin. $1.35 net.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Bacon, B. W. Christianity, Old and New. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1 net.
Darroch, A. Education and the New Utilitarianism. Longmans. $1.20 net.
Day, H. C. Catholic Democracy. Longmans. $1.80 net.
Olcott, W. T. Sun Lore of All Ages. Putnam.
Stetson, A. E. Vital Issues in Christian Science. Putnam.

TRAVEL.

Hall, N. E. Dutch Days. Moffat, Yard. $1 net.
Palmer, H. Mountaineering and Exploration in the Selkirks. Putnam. $5 net.
Woodberry, G. North Africa and the Desert. Scribner. $2 net.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Gibb, M. P. A Guide to the Chassevant Method. Stokes. $1 net.
Harris, F. H. Eight Plays for the School. Dutton. 60 cents net.
Hauptmann, G. Dramatic Works. Vols. III and IV. Huebsch. $1.50 net.
Schnitzler, A. The Green Cockatoo and Other Plays. Chicago: McClurg. $1 net.

ART.

Fürtwangler, A., and H. L. Ulrichs. Greek and Roman Sculpture. Trans. H. Taylor. Dutton. $2 net.
Hunter, G. L. Inside the House that Jack Built. Lane. $1.35 net.
Watts, Mrs. R. The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal. Stokes. $5 net.

TEXTBOOKS.

Allen, P. S., and Phillipson, P. German Conversation. Holt.
Davis, W. S. Readings in Ancient History. Greece and Rome. Allyn & Bacon. 2 vols. $1 each.
Keller, G. Die Drei Gerechten Kammacher. Heath. 35 cents.
Livingston, G. Field Crop Production. Macmillan. $1.40.
Metcalf, J. C. American Literature. Richmond: Johnson.
Richman, J. and Lehman, E. Methods of Teaching Jewish Ethics. Philadelphia: Jewish Chautauqua Society.
Selections for Oral Reading. Macmillan. 25 cents net.
Tucker, L. E. Visualized History of Education. Hinds, Noble. $2.
West, W. M. American History and Government. Allyn & Bacon. $2.50.

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The Nation.

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ONE OF THE GIANTS.

Is it true, then, that Ulphilas did not translate the Bible into Gothic, after all, and that our fragments of that version are not a sacred and hoary monument of Teutonic speech from the fourth century, as we had supposed, but come from a later age and are contaminated with a mass of Romance words? Do not, we beg of you, gentle reader, disincline your ears to this question as to a piece of frivolous pedantry; nor exclaim in the pride of your ignorance: What's Ulphilas to me, or I to Ulphilas? Tears have drowned the schools for Ulphilas; and with horrid speech he hath made mad the guilty and appalled the free. It is not unlikely that you yourself, though unwittingly, bear some mark of that devastation in your soul.

There was a time, not so long ago, when it was held that no man was properly fitted to go out from the university as a teacher of English composition and literature without a *streng wissenschaftliche* drill in Germanic philology. This tyranny of the philologue was confirmed by the zeal for Teutonism that swept over our colleges from Germany, and set students of English to minimizing the classical and renaissance element in our literature, while they buried themselves in mediæval Germanic sources. And at the very heart of this mingled Chauvinism and pseudo-science loomed the tremendous figure of Bishop Ulphilas, who was, as the Encyclopædia Britannica still says of him, "the apostle of Christianity to the Gothic race, and, through his translation of the Scriptures into Gothic, the father of Teutonic literature." What though the whole of Gothic literature, as we have it, consists of a few books of the Bible and some tatters of legal phrases and calendars? Here was the mighty beginning, and here the scholar should start, *ab Jove summo*. What though Gothic was as difficult as it was remote, and its pursuit meant time taken from an already overcrowded curriculum? No teacher could properly drill the young in writing the mixed language of Dryden and Johnson, unless he had once purified his tongue at the uncontaminated wells of Ulphilas. The havoc wrought by this monster among tender, long-haired graduate students was awful; and they, in revenge, if ever they were licensed to teach, took reprisals on the poor schoolboy. So Bunyan saw in his "dream, that at the end of this Course lay blood, bones, ashes, and mangled bodies of men, even of Students that had gone this way formerly: And while he was musing what should be the reason, he espied a little before him a Cave, where two Giants, *Beowulf* and *Ulphilas*, dwelt in old time, by whose Power and Tyranny the Men whose bones, blood, ashes, &c., lay there, were cruelly put to examination."

That was all some time ago, and even so, as the initiated will understand, we use the worthy old Bishop only as scapegoat for a whole vicious system. We are almost sorry to learn from Professor Wiener, whose theory we print in other columns, that Ulphilas never really translated the Bible into Gothic at all, and that the book itself is in a debased Teutonic. There is something disconcerting in the thought that the tongues of these forebears of Grimm and Verner were so early corrupted by Low Latin. And for Mediævalism itself, which used to ruffle it so proudly in our universities, we may soon come to feel a kind of pity. That giant has received some rude brushes of late, and his enemies say he is growing "so crazy, and stiff in his joints, that he can now do little more than sit in his Cave's mouth, grinning at Students as they go by, and biting his nails, because he cannot come at them." In its educational issue last year the *Nation* printed what it regarded as a flattering character sketch of a great teacher of English, in which, however, the writer ventured gently to upbraid the master for compelling all candidates for the doctorial degree in Modern Languages to pass through a number of courses of no conceivable value to them as cultivated men or future pedagogues. It has come to our ears that the article was not taken kindly by certain colleagues of the master, who protest that if mediævalism ever dominated their department of English, it has long ceased to do so. Ulphilas is no bishop to them! Well, we thank the gentlemen for the correction, and have no doubt that their statistics are true. And yet are they quite the whole truth? Is

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there nothing left to be done in the way of penance and reform?

At a public meeting of the Modern Language Association, held in this city in December of 1910, the late E. M. Shepard, eminent as a legal scholar and statesman, called upon the teachers there assembled "to uphold the lofty standard embodied in a study of the humanities, to make the cause of the classics one with that of modern literatures, and to lead young men to see in life more than that which will lead to the accumulation of wealth in an age absorbed in the pursuit of riches." How much has the English department of which we speak—or that in any other of our great universities—done to forward this noble ideal? The pressing need of English instruction is to make its cause one with the classics, not only for the sake of the languishing classics, but quite as much for its own sake. Such a union would be profoundly fructifying and would at the same time put an end to a vast deal of rubbish. What has the English department done to help this union? The instructors will say that they are heartily in favor of such a programme, but what have they done? Are they ready to give up a single one of their remaining requirements in philology and mediævalism so as to allow the English student time to do a small amount of work in the classics? No; when it comes to the test they will tell you that after all it is not right that the future teacher of English should leave the university without being grounded in the sources of his language—by which they mean Ulphilas and the other Giant grinning at the gate. And as a matter of fact, though this may be another question, a deal of mediævalism has got into the courses in Elizabethan literature which are sometimes pointed to with pride as proofs of a repentant spirit.

The *Nation* has no quarrel with philology or mediævalism in themselves. All branches of knowledge are honorable pursuits in their proper place, and these particular studies may be nobly rewarding to the special investigator. Above all, we would ourselves protest against any change in the curriculum which should relax its discipline in favor of a flabby dilettanteism. But we are not convinced that graduate instruction in English has yet entirely turned to the path of duty and honor.

Philological Fallacies

ONE IN ROMANCE, ANOTHER IN GERMANIC.

There is a little animal in southeastern Asia and in Australia by the name of *philander*. The Century Dictionary gives for it the etymon *φίλανδρος* "lover of men," without entering into the reason for the philanthropic attitude of this bandicoot. The Oxford Dictionary, quoting Morris, "Austral Eng.," is more specific, for it says: "From the name of *Philander de Bruyn*, who saw in 1711 in the garden of the Dutch Governor of Batavia the species named after him, being the first member known to Europeans." This circumstantial description suffers from two slight errors. In the first place, the discoverer of the animal was named *Cornelius*, not *Philander*, de Bruyn, and, secondly, this Cornelius de Bruyn distinctly says that the Malay name of the animal was *pelandok*.

This *philander* type of etymology arises from two fundamental errors. The first consists in finding phonetically correct predecessors without any reference to the facts. *Ph* can only correspond to Greek *φ*, ergo, the word is Greek, and, by applying the same philological acumen that my Irish janitor used when he called my *radiator* a "ready heater," *philander* is forth with derived from *φίλανδρος*. The second error, even more serious than the first, arises from that blind veneration of authority to which philologists are addicted more than any other class of mortals. The Oxford Dictionary quotes Morris; Morris, in all probability, had an authority before him, and all the future dictionaries will quote the Oxford Dictionary, all unaware of the fact that they are only compounding a spiritual felony. The execrable puns which in etymology pass for philological wisdom would fill a stout volume, but I will confine myself here to exposing two philological fallacies, one in Romance, the other in Germanic, both of them in fundamentals.

The student of Old French is from the start impressed with the importance of the "Reichenauer Glosses," which all the authorities, quoting one another, place with Foerster not later than in the eighth century. Foerster gives them the front position in his "Altfranzösiches Uebungsbuch," and has written a long series of articles on them. My historical investigation of the French verb *aller* showed me that it could not possibly have been known in France before the ninth century, while in reality, except for the "Reichenauer Glosses," it was not recorded before the eleventh. Philologists have accepted Foerster's dictum as final, and have only exerted their ingenuity in manipulating phonetic laws and inventing hypothetical, starred forms in order to explain the eighth-century *aller*. The results of their labors are classified in Körting's "Etymological Dictionary" in twenty-eight groups of theories, and the literature on this word alone would make up a good-sized seminar library.

When my first article appeared in the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*, I was forthwith accused by one of America's foremost Romance scholars of being ignorant of the great authority, Foerster, and the "Reichenauer Glosses." I then made a study of both, and in a second article in the same periodical showed the absurdity of all the *aller* glosses in the "Reichenauer Glosses." My conclusions may be accepted or rejected—that is something I am not interested in here—but the bit of philological perversity which my study revealed must interest all who are brought up in the *philander* school of philology. After the French Reader had gone through two editions, Foerster, apparently, had some doubts about the correctness of his views and submitted the manuscript of the "Reichenauer Glosses" to two expert palæographers, who declared it to be of the tenth century and, possibly, even later. The third and fourth editions of the Reader still bring the "Reichenauer Glosses" on the first page, preceded by the words "eighth century, destroyed by dampness, the writing barely legible," and to a note in the back of the book is relegated the observation: "The age of the manuscript . . . is variously estimated as of the eighth to tenth century. I had placed it in the eighth century by relying on the open *g*, but this, like other peculiarities, was imitated by archaizing scribes until the tenth century." I doubt whether one student in ten has ever seen this note, and, if he has, he is at once cowed by Foerster's authority, who still discusses the "Reichenauer Glosses" in articles as a work of the eighth century. Suppose he is right as to its provenience at that time, but how can one in any particular case rely upon the authenticity of a form, when scribe after scribe has meddled with it? In fact, I have shown that, to say the least, the *aller* glosses are totally untrustworthy, for the two distinct parts of the glosses flatly contradict each other.

A far more serious fallacy is the Gothic question. Philologist after philologist, and student after student with them, has repeated the sacrosanct phrase, "the Gothic Bible, written by Ulphilas in the fourth century, is the oldest extant document of a Germanic language," and has learned to manipulate all his phonetic laws on the basis of this venerable tongue. I confess that I, too, was held under the spell of this fallacy, until my

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historical investigation of the so-called "dark ages" revealed to me a mass of Provençal words in Gothic, to which lately I have also added a Spanish and an Arabic word. Here was a pretty mess, indeed—Ulphilas's language of the fourth century containing words that did not exist before the eighth! Again it was necessary to subject the authorities to revision. Here is what I found:

Auxentius, the disciple of Ulphilas, said that Ulphilas had written a number of tracts in Gothic. It is very strange that, if Ulphilas really translated the Bible, Auxentius should not have said a word about it. Philostorgius, writing more than fifty years later, spoke of the invention of the Gothic alphabet by Ulphilas and the translation of the Bible by him, with the omission of the Books of the Kings, in order not to make his people too war-like. As the first statement is false, Ulphilas not having invented an alphabet, and as the reference to the omission of the Books of the Kings is obviously apocryphal, there is not much left on which to build anything. All the later authorities, up to Isidor of Seville, quote a previous authority, and nothing new is gained.

According to Kauffmann, in the nineties of the last century, we have the Gothic Bible preserved in sixth-century Italian manuscripts, but the translation is based *chiefly* on fourth-century Greek originals. Let us suppose that it is quite true that Ulphilas translated the Bible in the fourth century, and that the manuscripts are of the sixth century. In these two hundred years the Goths had conquered Rome, had formed kingdoms in Italy, southern France, and Spain, had changed their barbaric life to one of civilization, had learned the Latin tongue, and Theodoric and Euric and others had written laws for the Goths in Latin. In these two hundred years a change had taken place far more significant than what had happened in England from the year 1050 to 1250, when the language was totally changed, and yet the Goths are still supposed to read the Bible that Ulphilas wrote for them. We know of no such phenomenon in history, and the case would be unique, indeed. It is impossible in this short essay to give an adequate account of the results of my discovery, but I will take one group of words, and, treating them *historiologically*, not *philologically*, will show that Ulphilas could not have used them, even though they began to form in his day.

In the fourth and fifth centuries the Roman Emperors granted indulgencies against public debts under the name of *indulgentiæ debitorum*, and in regard to petty crimes, *indulgentiæ criminum*. For the first the edicts run from 363 to 436, for the second from 322 to 410. The remission of fines in case of petty crimes, beginning with the year 367, was promulgated on Easter Day. Thus Easter became equivalent with "day of indulgences." The Frankish formulæ frequently use *indulgere* in the sense "forgive," but it is only in 571 that *dulgĕre*, "to remit," occurs in the Edict of Chilperic on Frankish territory, after which it is several times recorded in Karolingian documents. From this *dulgere*, *dultum* are then derived Gothic *dulths* "(Easter) holiday"; *dulthjan*, "to celebrate"; Old High German *tult*, *dult*, "festivity"; *ostertuldi*, "Easter"; *tuldjan*, "to celebrate," and, as the *indulgentiæ* included debts and petty crimes, we have Gothic *dulgs*, "debt"; Old Slavic *dlugu*, "debt"; Old Irish *dliged*, "law, right, obligation"; *dligim*, "I owe, have a right"; Old High German *tolg*, *tolc*, Old Frisian *dolg*, Anglo-Saxon *dolg*, *dolh*, "wound" (such as does not cause death, for then it would become "homicidium," and would not have been included in the indulgence). From this Old High German *tolg*, *tolc* comes an enormous class of words in Slavic represented by the root *tolk*, "to beat, strike, thrash"; and from Polish *tloka*, "voluntary work with dancing and eating"; Lettish *talka*, "an evening entertainment for the workers," we get Old Norse *tolka*, "interpreter," and finally from this English *talk*. It is obvious that the idea from which all these words were evolved was only formed at the end of the fourth century, after 367, and that these words spread in all directions from France. The chances that Ulphilas knew these words are very slim indeed.

At just about the same time, that is, at the end of the fourth century, *culca*, *culta*, *sculca*, *sculta* arise to designate the idea "scout." Vegetius calls it a new word, and the *Notitia dignitatum* gives, in the beginning of the fifth century, *exculcator*, *excultator*, *exculeator* for "scout," and specifically mentions the scouts as British, that is, Welshmen. Now, the Welsh word for "sentinel" is *gwyliadur*, from *gwyliaw*, "to watch, be vigilant, look out," from Latin *vigilia*, "night watch." The Cornish forms, *golyas*, *colyas*, *gologhas*, "to watch, keep awake," show that the Low Latin *collocare*, which ultimately produces French *coucher*, "to lie down," is merely a literary recollection, the real root being *vigilia*, which, through the Welsh, has come back to give the idea of "scout" from Spain to Tibet; for *culca*, *sculca*, in one form or other, is found in all the European languages and in Turkish and Tartar.

The significance of this group of words in the form *sculta* lies in the fact that debts in the early Middle Ages could not be collected and crimes punished without a previous distress by a *sculta* lying at the door of the debtor or criminal for a period of days. These so-called Germanic laws, that also form the basis of the Irish Breton laws, are derived from the *solis collocare* of the Salic law, and these are based on the Roman law of 382, "reos sane accipiat custodia et *excubiis sollertibus* vigilanter obseruet," which is more nearly like the Frankish rendered in another law as "*sollicitis* obseruet *excubiis*," where for *sollicitis excubiis* we get in a letter of Gregory the Great "*sculcas sollicite* requirere," which by frightful corruption has produced the Merovingian *solsatire* and *solem collocare*, "to punish a criminal, or collect a debt, by distress." The inclusion of debts in the action by distress was actuated by another Roman law which cautioned the bailiff that in case of a false arrest for debt he was liable to pay a double amount as a fine.

If *sculca* has ultimately produced English *skulk*, and *sculta* has led to *scout*, this latter *sculta* has also given Old High German *gasculdan*, "to be punished," *sculdan*, "to condemn," hence Gothic *skuldo*, "debt," and by a back formation we get Gothic *skula*, "to owe, to be obliged to, to be about to," leading to English *shall*. The Anglo-Saxon has not only *scyld*, "sin, crime, guilt," but also, from Welsh *gwyliat*, the other word, *gylt*, "crime, sin, fault, debt, guilt." There is a bare possibility that the words in Gothic may have been formed during Ulphilas's lifetime, but that he should have used them is extremely doubtful, because the law on which the whole procedure is based was only promulgated in 382, one year before his death, and *sculta*, tentatively occurring about 375, does not take definite shape until much later.

We have two genuine documents of the sixth century in which Gothic sentences occur in the subscription. Here a number of men, who would style themselves in Latin as *clericus*, call themselves *spodeus*, from the Greek σπουδαῖος, which then had the meaning of "scholar." In the Gothic Bible this Greek *spodeus* occurs in the very corrupt form *siponeis*, which Ulphilas could never have perpetrated. Some time had to pass since the presence of the Goths at Ravenna in the sixth century, for this *spodeus* to turn into *siponeis*, even as *platea*, "street," has turned into *plapja*. Obviously, the end of the eighth century is nearer the date sought than any other, because we know that a large number of Goths at that time were invited to settle in Southern France, where they occupied a region known as *Gothia*, and where people lived by the Gothic law as late as the middle of the eleventh century.

In a series of volumes which I am preparing for the press I shall give all the critical apparatus and a large number of references not mentioned here. Meanwhile, Gothic will continue to be regarded as a sacred tongue.

LEO WIENER.

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The Philosophical Society

ANNUAL MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

The sessions of the annual general meeting of the Society were held during the three days ending April 25. The president, Dr. W. W. Keen, made the address of welcome, and with Vice-Presidents E. C. Pickering, of Harvard; W. B. Scott, of Princeton, and A. A. Michelson, of Chicago, presided at the various meetings. The programme was of a high order of excellence and covered a wide range of subjects in science and in the humanities.

Some new aspects and methods in the mechanism of the heart-beat were presented by Dr. A. E. Cohn, of the Rockefeller Institute. The methods consist of the study of a series of photographic curves produced by fluctuating electric currents generated by cardiac actions. The validity of such electro-cardiograms, as the records are called, has been fully established, and as far as man is concerned, the record of an individual can be recognized over long periods of time as peculiarly his own. This individuality of records applies not only to normal, but also to abnormal, conditions.

Dr. W. P. Bridgman, of Harvard, described a most remarkable series of experiments on the effects of high pressures on the solid and liquid states of various substances, especially of water. The pressures used were in some cases 30,000 to 40,000 kilograms per square centimetre, which means fifteen to twenty times that produced in modern artillery. This is most remarkable when one considers that the pressure is entirely static and continued, and not the result of an explosion. The author has produced no less than five kinds of ice at various temperatures, some far higher than that of ordinary ice. Most of the effects described are reversible, but it was found that an irreversible reaction occurs when yellow phosphorus is subjected to a pressure of 12,000 kilograms per square centimetre at a temperature of 200 degrees centigrade, the result being a modification in appearance to that of graphite, which is 15 per cent. more dense than the densest red phosphorus.

Some important results in theoretical physics were described by Prof. R. A. Millikan, of Chicago, who briefly outlined some results of his own work in tests of the so-called "quantum theory" of electromagnetic radiation.

A theory of gravitation was proposed and discussed by Dr. Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, who argued that all gravitational forces are due to "intrinsic energy of the ether," and that the "transmission of gravitation cannot be instantaneous."

Dr. William Duane, of the Cancer Commission at Harvard, described and discussed some new experimental technique which is being tried to determine the true therapeutic action of radioactive substances on both healthy and diseased tissues. The author dwelt particularly on the results obtained by injecting concentrated radioactive solutions directly into the tissues. It was stated that if the injection is made either into the tumor, or into the veins of a mouse having a tumor, there is a decided destruction of the tumor cells.

A critical analysis of the circumstances that have made the United States an important factor in world politics was presented by Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who discussed the lack of adjustment between the international position of the United States and the national thought of the American people. The country has advanced to the rank of a world Power, but the standards of public opinion, with reference to international affairs, have failed to make a corresponding advance. It was stated that we are at present witnessing one of the most serious consequences of this lack of adjustment, which is affecting the international position and influence of the United States to a degree which cannot help but arouse the grave concern of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen. The culminating point of a series of instances was reached in the provision of the Panama Canal Act exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of Canal tolls. Fortunately for the good name of our country, the President, in his address of March 5 to the Congress of the United States, sounded a note which served to impress upon the nation the sacredness of treaty obligations. The magnitude of the President's service goes far beyond the vindication of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. These words, and the determination back of them, place our international relations on a distinctly higher plane, and if properly supported by public opinion, will do much towards regaining for us the enviable position which we once occupied.

The Saturday afternoon session was devoted to a special symposium on the Physics and Chemistry of Protoplasm, in which Prof. E. T. Reichert, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. E. G. Conklin, of Princeton; Prof. H. M. Evans, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. G. L. Kite, of the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, and Prof. L. J. Henderson, of Harvard, took part.

On Friday evening a reception was held at the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, when Prof. A. L. Day, of the Carnegie Institution, gave an illustrated lecture on "Some Observations of the Volcano Kilauea in Action."

ARTHUR W. GOODSPEED.

The Honor System

HONESTY BY PURCHASE.

The worth of the so-called "honor system" must be judged in the light of the motives that impel students to cheat, and of the effectiveness of the system in opposing those motives. The main incentives are fortunately unmistakable: the fear of disgrace, the fear of work, the tedium of review, the aversion to the loss of a place in the institution, a class, or a degree. The psychology of the act is simple. The bluff young athlete, the disdainful young man of fashion, impatient from the start with the folly which annexes to an otherwise inviting life the pedantic impertinence of a curriculum, faces the prospect of double work in the same unprofitable subject with a curt and peremptory, "No, sir." The distracted young girl, in whom mental weakness and nervous excitability intensify each other, views the possibility of the resumption of the dreaded calculus or Old English with a shuddering "Impossible" — *Infandum . . . jubes renovare dolorem.* Circumstance and example conspire, and the thought leaps into deed with a swiftness which amazes the perpetrator. The deceit is only the crest or culmination of lazy and parasitic habits; the addiction to scant weight and short measure; the eagerness to get much for little, passing by easy transitions into the willingness to get something for nothing, which sap the marrow and drain the vitality of our spineless academic life.

I.

The honor system does not grapple with these motives; the motives which it directly meets are subsidiary or incidental, the student's pride in outfencing the instructor in a duel of wits, and his indignation at the reflection on his probity implied in the exercise of vigilance. It is clear that if the instructor retracts the challenge by deserting the field, the duel cannot take place, but both the strength and the prevalence of this motive are readily overrated; it acts chiefly on clever and undisciplined minds, to whom college life in the mass is a mumming or make-believe, and who rejoice to add their private juggle to the gay intricacies of the masquerade. The second motive has more outward plausibility, but I doubt whether any indignation at surveillance appears commonly among students, except possibly as an exotic growth propagated and pampered by the vogue of the honor system.

By whom would this indignation be felt? Shall we sanction the paradox that a potentially dishonest student would be pushed into misdoing by his teacher's recognition of the displeasing possibility—that he would resent the accusation by substantiating it? The up-

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right collegian, on the other hand, is no more insulted by his teacher's presence in the room on examination-day than the honest citizen is nettled by the presence of a police officer at the corner of the block. The citizen knows that the officer is there quite as much to protect his pocket as to restrain his hand, and the honest student knows that one effect of his teacher's watchfulness is to insure to him that margin of superiority over the imbecile and the idler to which he has an unquestionable claim. Precautions, the maintenance of which would be amply justified by the existence of one rogue in every hundred citizens, of one gamester in every class of twenty-five or fifty students, should leave no place for the sting of a personal application in the feelings with which the honest majority contemplate the presence of the officer in the street or the instructor in his classroom. If precautions were exaggerated or abnormal, if gendarmes were called in, pockets emptied, mirrors or telescopes planted in the angles of the room, the grounds for offence would be substantial; but an honesty that cannot stomach the extension to the fifty-first exercise in a course of an arrangement which during fifty previous meetings has been accepted as harmless and recognized as necessary, is of a sensitiveness so extreme as to argue fragility.

I believe that the mere glint of the word "honor" is mainly responsible for the unfounded impression that the system is distinguished by moral elevation. It is a fine thing, no doubt, to have an honor to which appeals may be made; but it is the reverse of a fine thing—in plain words, it is shameful—to have an honor that is constituted or created by the fact of appeal. In place of the old, homely, unbending obligation, the new system would set up a contingent, a concessive, even a condescending honesty. The virtuous pupil insists on his *quid pro quo;* in view of the teacher's polite abandonment of discipline, he good-naturedly waives his "prerogative" of cheating. What can a real man say to all this? The honesty that is conditioned on a teacher's absence is only less degraded than that to which his presence is the support. The virtue which is the product of an instructor's back is quite as factitious and only a little less grovelling than that which is the outcome of his eye. The honor that is provisional, that is a pendant to any attitude, any point of view, frontal or dorsal, of an instructor's person, has no claim to the adhesion or support of a self-respecting institution.

The doctrine favors interpretations which its upholders would be the first to reject, since they subvert the foundations of morality. The student, encouraged to think that his honesty is the proper reward for his teacher's obsequious withdrawal, proceeds readily to the pleasing inference that his cheating is the fitting punishment for his teacher's continuance in the room. Thus, for the wholesomely rigorous maxim of our forefathers, "No honesty, no trust," is substituted the emasculated and corrupting motto, "No trust, no honesty." To what consequences, in the application of this doctrine in the wider school of life, might not the apt pupil in this form of casuistry be persuasively and rationally led? The disbelief of his hearers in his words will constitute in his mind an authorization to lie; the refusal of a firm to give him credit will be interpreted as a license to purloin its goods. A high-minded university cannot stoop to ask its students to be virtuous in return for this or that act of consideration on its part; it cannot *buy* their integrity. The relation of the institution to the prospective sinner under the proposed plan is curious in the extreme. It turns out, by experiment, much to our regret, that Mr. B. is not respectable: we will therefore implore him to be magnanimous. He is obdurate on the point of paying his debts: he may listen more patiently to a plea for alms.

The naïve, yet eccentric, psychology that underlies the system comes out clearly in the very usual demand that the student shall give a pledge that he has neither given nor received aid in the progress of the examination. How can the tongue be made voucher for the hand, the word for the act, when even dullards can perceive that the two must share equally in the soundness or degradation of the moral centres to which each is alike tributary? To ask an honest man to affirm his honesty is contumelious; to ask a cheat to affirm a like proposition is grotesque.

II.

Two questions might well occur to the thoughtful student in the hour of examination under the suggested system: who is trusted, and who trusts? They confide in my honor; they confide equally in the honor of this skulking fellow in the adjoining seat with the abridged forehead and the saurian eye; every biped in sight that wears clothes is embraced in the comprehensive sweep of this undiscriminating reliance. Have I reason to thank my college for a trust whose basis is anatomical? The good student is undoubtedly entitled to his share in the compliment to human nature implicit in the adoption of the system, but, when the number and quality of the other shareholders are duly weighed, the satisfaction derived must be of the sort reaped by Birdofredum Sawin from the 675th part of three cheers in Faneuil Hall sardonically itemized by that gentleman in his account with Glory for the Mexican War.

There remains the other question, Who trusts? Is it the instructor who conducts this class? Suppose he were asked to leave his watch upon the table when he closes the door, resigning these fifty miscellaneous students to the tutelage of that honor on which the upholders of the system so magnanimously rely? Is there anything spontaneous, that is to say, anything real, in his trust? In these ostentations of generosity, he merely obeys the mandate of a faculty which, in its turn, has merely copied the precedent of bolder institutions, in the tentative hope rather than the robust confidence that the experiment may prove successful. If by trust is meant a feeling as distinct from a practice, the system is in most cases a pretence: one cannot trust *en bloc;* one cannot trust by schedule; the teacher virtually says to his students: "I feign trust, in the hope that you, piqued to courteous emulation, may feign honesty."

Emerson once said: "Trust men and they will trust you; treat them grandly, and they will show themselves great, though they make an exception in your favor to all their rules of trade." The utterance is noble, and its truth, when rightly interpreted and duly qualified, is one of those things that make us proud of human nature. But let us discriminate. The prophet and apostle, the high-souled man anywhere, even in the disguise of a teacher, may lift his base fellow-beings to momentary generosity; but let no man prophesy success for the profane experiment of the Philistine spectator who seeks to *patent the method*, and draw to himself the benefits of its mercantile value or its administrative convenience. There is simony outside the church. A grain of faith may remove mountains, but not for the profit of the civil engineer with whom the prospect of a cheaper and speedier removal of mountains is the incitement and sustenance of belief. Students will divine the underlying motive of the specious act, as men distrust the essential benevolence of the engrossing capitalist, even when his professions are backed by checks. The honor system is an attempt to harness spirituality, as men talk sometimes of harnessing electricity and steam: it substitutes apparratus for power, and its weakness lies in that substitution.

III.

The reports of *invariable* success in the practical workings of the honor system have been questioned by trustworthy critics (see the judicial article by Prof. Le Conte Stevens, *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. LXVIII, pp. 176-185, and the discriminating letter of Mr. John Lester to the *Nation*, Vol. XCIV, pp. 435-6; for more general criticism see, also, the able letters of President Hyde and Professor Allinson, the *Nation*, Vol. LXXXIII, pp. 412-3 and 548-9). But, con-

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ceding success, for the time being, in various quarters, let us grasp firmly the conditions of the problem. The motives which impel students to cheat are not peremptory or urgent, like hunger, or sex, or wrath, or terror; the act is commonly preceded by hesitation, and associated with reluctance or shame: the most reckless student no doubt abstains oftener than he succumbs. On any given occasion, or short series of occasions, therefore, the presence of a novel and interesting counter-motive would tip the hesitant scale on the side of probity. It is quite in accord with human nature that a special occasion, a pointed appeal, a clear-cut promise, an unusual privilege, should insure the momentary triumph of honesty, and it is quite as agreeable to human nature that, when use has flattened the occasion, dulled the appeal, obscured the promise, and cheapened the privilege, men should fall back into the old, limp, slipshod, compromising ways. The test of a moral incentive is the hour when it becomes commonplace, and its universal or widespread adoption is the signal that that hour has struck. The maintenance of the honor system has thus far constituted for the students of Virginia or Princeton a patent of nobility. But let that patent be cheapened by diffusion, let self-restraint cease to be the price of membership in a privileged and restricted class, and the obligations of honor may well take flight to that limbo where they may cheer the loneliness of those earlier fugitives, the obligations to that vulgar thing called common honesty.

The dishonesty of students is no departure, no eccentricity, in the mottled fabric of our age and civilization. It is highly natural—I had all but said it is highly proper—that the sons of merchants who elude tariffs and hoodwink customers, of shifty and tergiversating politicians, of lawyers with a turn for finesse, of journalists obsequious to capital, of clergymen hedging between official and personal creeds, of teachers shuffling to hide ignorance, should attest the legitimacy of their descent by conforming to the ethics of their parents. The counteractives are obvious, old, and few: recognition of the presence of the lawless element, watchfulness qualified by courtesy, and penalties tempered by benevolence. In special cases the teacher may throw aside precaution, and may find, in this abandonment of custom, one of the refreshing episodes of college life; and it is a real drawback to the honor system that, in its virtual equalization of cheat and honest man, it is cut off from the possibility of making these cheering and honorable exceptions. The college should not be the one to countenance an honor which is sold at any price—even the price of its own recognition.

O. W. Firkins.

George William Hill

MATHEMATICIAN AND ASTRONOMER.

The study of the law of gravitation has never failed to attract mathematicians of the first rank since its discovery by Isaac Newton in 1687. While the law has almost the sole power to govern the motions of the planets, satellites, and other bodies in the solar system, the difficulties in furnishing a complete demonstration of that power have required over two centuries for their solution. It is, in fact, only within the last two or three decades that the prediction of the positions of the moon and planets could be made with an accuracy at all commensurable with that which can be obtained by observation. Fifty years ago it began to be evident that this demonstration would soon be made. Leverrier was publishing his tables of the positions of the great planets, while Hansen and Delaunay had completed their work on the moon. For the purposes of navigation, all needed accuracy had been obtained, and from the scientific side there seemed to be but few matters which needed explanation: the final polish which a few industrious workers might give was the last step. There was thus danger that the subject of celestial mechanics might encounter a blank prospect. The number of investigators began to dwindle. At the same time, pure mathematics and physics began to show new territories to be explored, while the discovery of spectrum analysis and the use of the photographic plate attracted many astronomers who earlier would have devoted themselves to the astronomy of position.

This brief summary is sufficient to indicate the condition of the science when the late G. W. Hill started his investigations. His first paper, published in 1859, when he was but twenty-one years of age, is a half-page note on the curve of a drawbridge. Two years later he showed his capacity in the essay which gained a prize offered by Runkle's *Mathematical Monthly* for the best solution of a problem connected with the constitution of the earth. The publications which followed exhibit knowledge of his subject and the power to handle masses of numbers and complicated algebraic analysis, but could hardly have attracted any special attention outside the small circle of mathematicians and astronomers in America. It was not until 1877 that the two memoirs which have given him a prominent place in the history of science appeared. Their titles give but little hint of the importance of the contents: "Researches in the Lunar Theory" and "On the Part of the Motion the Lunar Perigree which is a Function of the Mean Motions of the Sun and Moon." Recognition of their value came slowly. Even so late as 1888 the writer was advised by the late Sir George Darwin to make a study of them on the ground that scarcely any one knew much about them, although there was a general impression that they possessed unusual merit, and the award of the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London had been made to Hill a year earlier, doubtless on the recommendation of J. C. Adams. Shortly after, Henri Poincaré, without doubt the leading mathematician of the last generation, produced his classic essay on the problem of three bodies, basing it on the first of these papers of Hill; his essay was later developed into a treatise in three volumes which opened wide the gate into a territory now seen to be capable of immense development. Darwin himself took up the subject from another point of view, and many other investigators are at work making extensions in various directions. A new and complete theory of the moon's motion has also been based on these and two other memoirs of Hill, resulting in tables which will shortly come into use for predicting the place of the moon. It is, therefore, no extravagant figure of speech to say that the two memoirs of 1877 form an epoch in the study of celestial mechanics.

While the first of them introduced a new conception, that of the Periodic Orbit, which has proved to be fruitful in many parts of applied mathematics, the second is full of novel devices, and shows Hill's great power as an algebraist. The industrious historian will doubtless find, in little-known memoirs of earlier date, paragraphs where one idea was dimly foreshadowed and another suggested. But the fact is that every portion of it is novel and original with Hill. He had little opportunity for access to any literature but the classic treatises, and less inclination to read it. If it were not for the fact that J. C. Adams, the co-discoverer with Leverrier of the planet Neptune, had been at work on similar lines, one might imagine that Hill was almost out of touch with the best work of his time. Adams, in fact, had already reached certain of the results given by Hill, but had published no hint of them.

It is interesting to compare the history of the two men. Adams was a country boy whose talent was recognized early and who received the best training that an old established university, with a long list of distinguished living scholars, could give. Hill, also country bred, for, though born in New York, he was brought up on the farm at West Nyack after his eighth year, had limited educational opportunities. In 1846 America was too busy with material development to produce many teachers who could give any but the most ele-

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mentary instruction. Even at Rutgers College, which Hill attended and from which he obtained his degree in 1859, the course probably went but little beyond that now found in the better high schools. The natural result followed. Adams developed early; every paper is a highly finished product, but he rarely allowed his imagination to roam, at least on the printed page, beyond the particular point under investigation. Hill, on the other hand, was always ready for development in any direction which might occur to him. In the "Researches," for example, he is principally concerned with working out an orbit connected with the motion of the moon, but he proceeds immediately to consider other possible satellites, and it was in this way that the periodic orbit, the new basis of celestial mechanics, was born. Hill excelled in the supreme qualities of a mathematician—imagination and the power to open new vistas for his successors.

His life was uneventful. Soon after leaving college he joined the staff of the *Nautical Almanac* office, which was then situated in Cambridge, in order to utilize the resources of Harvard University. But he soon obtained permission to continue his work on the little farm at West Nyack. There he remained until Newcomb, who had taken charge of the *Nautical Almanac* office, which had earlier been removed to Washington, induced him to settle in that city in order to carry through a new theory of the planets Jupiter and Saturn. This was the most difficult part of the programme mapped out by Newcomb. For over ten years Hill was engaged on the task. On its completion in 1892, nothing would induce him to remain. He returned to West Nyack to work on his own lines and from there he emerged only at rare intervals to attend a scientific meeting or to deliver a course of lectures in Columbia University.

Newcomb relates an incident which throws an interesting sidelight on scientific conditions in Washington during the early years of Hill's residence there. In his autobiography he says that he never labored so hard with a superior as he did with the Secretary of the Navy in 1880 in order to induce him to raise Hill's salary from $1,200 to $1,400. "And here," he remarks, "was perhaps the greatest living master in the highest and most difficult field of astronomy, winning world-wide recognition for his country in the science, and receiving the salary of a department clerk." Some excuse for the Secretary is afforded by the fact that Newcomb was perhaps the only American who could properly appreciate Hill's work; it was too early for public recognition from Europe.

Hill was a keen botanist and loved to spend his leisure hours roaming over the country collecting specimens and observing nature. With limited means, he was a lover of books for their own sake. An almost morbid conscientiousness made him refuse offers which would have brought him a larger income and external opportunities in order that he might retain the freedom to realize his own ideals of life. He cared not at all for the comforts of modern civilization and lived always in the simplest manner. In criticism of erroneous work he wrote in a straightforward style which never concealed the issue but which never involved him in a heated controversy.

He was no "favorite son." As with Willard Gibbs, the reputation of his achievements was mainly formed in Europe and his name became widely known in scientific circles here only after the hallmark of the older civilizations had been placed on his work. The judgment of the present-day places him not only as the greatest mathematical astronomer which America produced in the nineteenth century, but as standing in the front rank of his contemporaries in every country. If to any man that much-abused term "genius" can be applied, it can surely be attributed with justice to George William Hill.

ERNEST W. BROWN.

REVIEWS

AN EXAMINATION OF THE TEXTBOOKS PUBLISHED SINCE LAST AUTUMN.

EDUCATIONAL THEORY.

AMONG recent books which serve as sources of information in the field of education we mention the following: "School Efficiency," by Prof. Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard (World Book Co.; $1 net), is the final volume of a series giving the results of an exhaustive investigation of the New York city schools conducted under the author's direction, and contains his own summary of the results of the investigation as a whole. In "University Tutorial Classes" (Longmans; 90 cents net), Albert Mansbridge gives an interesting account of the work done by the Workers' Educational Association, which grew out of the Oxford extension movement about ten years ago, for the education of English workingmen "as a way of life rather than as a means of livelihood." One is impressed by the quality of the results said to have been attained and by the number of workingmen who complete a three-year (evening) course. "Studies in Foreign Education" (Houghton Mifflin; $1.60), by Cloudesley Brereton, is a collection of papers and lectures recording the author's observations of schools, for the most part in France, but also in Germany, and his comparisons of the Continental systems of education with the English. The studies bear the marks of care and authority, and those dealing with French education are fairly comprehensive. "Moral Instruction, Its Theory and Practice," (Longmans; 90 cents net), by F. J. Gould, should be of interest to those who wonder how morals can be taught in the schools, inasmuch as Mr. Gould supplements his statement of theory by detailed illustrations showing how the subject-matter is handled. The author is frank in affirming that his method of "truth embodied in a tale" is strictly antiquated. "The Teaching of Spelling," by Henry Suzallo, of the Teachers College, Columbia University (Riverside Educational Monographs: Houghton Mifflin; 60 cents net), though a little book, seems rather heavy for the size of the subject; it may none the less be recommended to those seeking information regarding current theory and methods.

"A HISTORY of Education in Modern Times" (Macmillan; $1.10), by Frank Pierrepont Graves, now professor in the University of Pennsylvania, is the third and concluding volume of the author's series on the history of education. The present volume, however, is complete in itself, and, though written for the purpose of a text, may be recommended to any one who desires a clear and readable account of the educational movement which began with Rousseau and included Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Herbart, the modern systems of public schools, and, coming to the present time, the movements for industrial and commercial education and the educational experiments of Dewey and Montessori. In his estimates of educational theory Mr. Graves is cautious, and his analyses are sufficiently extended, but his main interest lies in the development of educational institutions and practices, especially in the United States. Mr. Graves succeeds in making the history of education interesting, yet one cannot but feel the difference between the history of education and the history, equally well presented, of literature or philosophy. After Locke, Hume, Kant, and Hegel, or Goethe, Wordsworth, and Carlyle, it seems a good deal of a drop to Pestalozzi and Froebel. Nothing makes a greater demand upon thought than the theory of education, yet for some reason the field fails to produce any great masters of ideas, and the history of education is mainly a history of institutions.

TWO years ago, in "What Is and What Might Be," Edmund Holmes painted for us the contrast between all existing schools, in the West and chiefly in England, and a school directed by an altogether sympathetic and comprehending person concealed under the name of "Egeria." Now he repeats the lesson of Egeria in a smaller book of three chapters, entitled "The Tragedy of Education" (both books are published by Dutton at $1.25 and $1 net). Mr. Holmes is sufficiently a master of English to make his tragedy tragic. The tragedy of education is that young lives are blighted once for all by "the poison of dogmatism"—that is, of discipline. Why can't children be allowed just to grow and realize themselves? Because, we might reply, children left to themselves commonly do not grow, but simply dissipate; and because, when not stimulated by responsibility (let us not talk about

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"restraint"), they fail to develop any selves to be realized. Mr. Holmes seems to think that selves can grow in an empty, or what is the same thing, an infinitely yielding world. "Our reasoning faculties would not grow if we were never allowed to puzzle out things for ourselves. . . . Our imagination would not grow if we were never allowed to picture things for ourselves." Precisely. But here Mr. Holmes falls into the illusion universal among educational reformers of supposing that he is alone in desiring to cultivate in children spiritual independence and thoughtfulness. The theory of discipline takes account of the fact that reason and imagination, personal independence of thought and life, are developed only through the process, often painful, of meeting definite issues. The tragedy of education, in other words, is the tragedy of life. Mr. Holmes understands this clearly enough and frankly lets us see that his criticism of "Western" education is in the last analysis from the standpoint of Buddhistic philosophy. If all pedagogic radicalism were thus philosophically self-conscious we should know better where we stand.

TO those who wish to form at first hand an idea of the new science of "experimental pedagogy" we recommend "The Psychology of Learning" (in German "The Economy and Technique of Learning"), by Prof. E. Meumann, now of Hamburg, pioneer in the science, translated into good English by Prof. J. W. Baird, of Clark University (Appleton; $2 net). Prof. Meumann's book is a typically German example of honest work, thorough training, and painstaking completeness, and gives us a fair idea of the immense labor bestowed by others in this field as well as by himself. First, however, we discover that "experimental pedagogy" is but a new name for experimental psychology. Then that the learning in question is confined to *verbatim* memorizing. One wonders, indeed, whether such learning has any psychology. Apparently, however, from the standpoint of what has been "learned," it makes no difference whether the pupil understands or not, though the discovery has been made that understanding facilitates the process of learning—that is, of fixing in memory. This discovery is typical of the book. That significant material is retained better than nonsense syllables (p. 142), that words used as parts of sentences are better retained than isolated words (143), that observation of facts may be falsified by preconceptions (133), that we may fail to retain a passage if we attend too carefully to its wording (304), that the subjective certainty of memory decreases with the lapse of time (99)—really, what is there illuminating in all this? And can any person who has studied grammar explain why a scientific investigation was necessary for Stern to discover that "not" introduced into a question (*e. g.*, "Was there *not* a stove in the picture?") suggests a definite answer? The chief "result," it seems, is to state familiar facts in a very scientific way—and also falsely. For, after all, the subject-matter of this investigation includes you and me. And you and I find ourselves dismembered and made simply the scene of action for such abstractions as "the attention" or "the goal-ideas." Altogether, this most modern of sciences strikes one as very like a mediæval morality-play.

ONE of the latest of Riverside Educational Monographs is the address of President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot before the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association upon "The Concrete and Practical in Modern Education" (Houghton Mifflin; 35 cents), in which, in his usual vigorous style, he enforces the lesson derived from the discovery made during his travels in the East to the effect that Oriental stagnation is due to a failure to use the inductive method. The lesson is that education should from beginning to end consist of laboratory practice, field work, drawing from objects, and the like. One wonders how President Eliot managed to endure a place still so bookish as Harvard, but on page 30 we learn that the stupefying effect of books may be more than counterbalanced by athletic sports. President Eliot's psychology is beautifully simple. On the one side deduction, which seems to be exclusively a process of memorizing the contents of books; and on the other side the inductive process of sense-observation—and (strangely) a monopoly of "thinking." We had supposed that thinking was more distinctively a deductive process, and, moreover, that it was the utter helplessness of thinking which the lovers of the concrete and practical aimed to remedy. In any case, it is encouraging to find modern science emphasizing the importance of thinking. Philosophy, said Hegel, is the *thinking* study of things. Science might then be called the thinking study of *things*. But "modern science" is only too often the unthinking study of things.

"THE Education of Karl Witte" (Crowell; $1.50 net), edited, with an introduction, by H. Addington Bruce, is a translation, with omissions, by Leo Wiener of a rather pleasing book, long forgotten, in which, in quaint and homely fashion, Pastor Dr. Witte tells how he educated his son Karl, born in 1800, on the theory that "every ordinarily organized child may become a superior man if only he is properly educated." Against all prophesies Karl Witte lived both to enjoy sound health and to become a distinguished authority on jurisprudence, and died, "honored and lamented," in his eighty-third year. Professor Wiener's translation is partly, of course, in the interest of justifying the course pursued by himself and Dr. Boris Sidis. But Pastor Witte disclaims emphatically any intention of creating "a precocious scholar, a hothouse plant." "He was first of all to be healthy, happy, and strong." Much of the boy's education was given him in long walks in the country. Some of it is mere pedantry, such as the rigid exclusion of "baby-talk"; some of it is make-believe; and some of the statements are grotesquely absurd. "Thus in the first two years of his life he had accompanied us to . . . Halle, Leipzig, etc. . . . and in all these places he learned a mass of things which he would never have seen at home." But the fact that stands out most clearly is that the good pastor, evidently a companionable soul, devoted most of his own time to his son's education. And, indeed, the book is addressed first of all to *parents*. Hence, the lesson of the book has little relevance to schooling or, for the matter of that, to forcing. What it mainly demonstrates is the immense importance of a genial and cultivated home and of sympathetic and interested parents in calling forth the powers of the child. Mr. Bruce quotes as a parallel case the education of John Stuart Mill. But the austere and inflexible James Mill and the genial German pastor were two different persons; and it is clear from John Mill's "Autobiography" that in his twenties he suffered from a severe attack of neurasthenia.

ENGLISH.

THE EARLY PERIODS.

THROUGH the mediation of Dr. Carleton Brown, a translation has been made of Dr. A. J. Barnouw's "Anglo-Saxon Christian Poetry, an address delivered at the opening of the lectures on the English Language and Literature at Leiden, October 12, 1907" (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff). It is "a lucid and vigorous statement," to quote Dr. Brown's preface, "unencumbered by technical detail, of the distinctive and important contribution made to the beginnings of English literature by the Anglo-Saxon Christian poets." Though Dr. Barnouw advances no novel theses or new proof for old, his discussion gives to this subject fresh significance and force, and the address is exemplary as the work of a true teacher. There is little to criticise. It seems rather strange to find Junius spoken of as an "offender" in referring the Cædmonic poems to Cædmon, a venial error surely, considering the evidence, in the seventeenth, or, indeed, the twentieth century. More serious is the impression the address gives that the poet's selection and elaboration of his themes in accordance with native tradition are to be supposed an instinctive and unconscious process. In some measure, no doubt, but the fact is nowhere brought out that the poet in general knew perfectly well what he was doing—jast as the Heliand poet did when he substituted horse-herds for shepherds in his account of the Nativity. The conscious artistry of the "Christ" and its use of liturgical themes need not be adduced; the Exodus, indeed, cited by Dr. Barnouw as a notable example of the early religious epic, represents a conscious adaptation of the story in a liturgical relation, as proved by Dr. Bright. Beside Dr. Barnouw's prototypes, Widsith and Cædmon, should not a place be found for Ealdhelm, accomplished *littérateur* and precious stylist in the hieratic tongue, beguiling the heedless to church by the sweetness of his songs in English? Further, it may be suggested that, in an opening address to students, and one emphasizing the national character of Old English literature, that most helpful generalization might have been included, which has been best formulated by Brandl, namely, that our literature before the Conquest, though drawing on for-

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eign sources so largely, remained national; during the following period, in so far as recorded, it was secondary and derivative; and then, with the Renaissance and the Reformation, again became national and racial. Dr. Barnouw is fortunate in his translator, Miss Louise Dudley, who has already put English students in her debt by her suggestive monograph upon the Egyptian elements in the "Body and Soul" motive.

THERE is an increasing crop of books to make easier the path of the college student among the thorns and pitfalls of Early English. Professor MacCracken's "College Chaucer" (Yale University Press; $1.50 net) lives up to its title in presenting so much of the text of Chaucer, with a minimum of editorial normalization, as could be comfortably read in the course of a year. Appendices discuss Chaucer's language (all too briefly with regard to its Anglo-Saxon basis), his life, works, sources, and the like. There are no notes, but the vocabulary is generous in its explanations, and is so arranged as to make it easy for the student to compare the Chaucerian forms with their Anglo-Saxon or old French originals.

AN excellent companion volume to this is provided in Miss Jessie L. Weston's "The Chief Middle English Poets" (Houghton Mifflin; $2 net), uniform with Page's "Chief American Poets" and Neilson's "Chief Elizabethan Dramatists." Miss Weston's renderings are metrically very clever; she keeps closely to the form of her originals, yet contrives to be idiomatic and animated. When the texts are not complete, the selections given are sufficient to give a clear sense of the whole. Omissions are numerous, and in some cases surprising; none of the alliterative poetry (except Layamon) is included; presumably the reader is to go to an earlier volume of Miss Weston's for that; but surely a mocking song from Laurence Minot would have done no harm.

MISS Kate M. Warren has chosen prose for her sound rendering of the "Vision of Piers the Plowman" (Longmans, Green; 90 cents net); not the whole poem that passes under the name of Langland, but the first seven *passus* of the B-text, the portion most commonly read. An appendix gives a brief summary of the recent Langland controversy. The second edition of Professor Sedgefield's "Beowulf" (Manchester University Press; $3 net) is a great improvement over the first. Misprints have been corrected, the introduction has been rewritten with attention to recent scholarship, and in the text the quantities have been marked. At last those who find it difficult to use the German apparatus of the Heyne-Schücking edition have a fairly satisfactory substitute in English.

COMPOSITION.

"FRESHMAN English" (Holt; $1.25 net), by Frances Berkeley Young and Prof. Karl Young, is a collection of models grouped under the traditional heads of exposition, argumentation, description, and narration, and prefaced by some practical directions for writing a correct theme. Prof. John R. Slater reduces models to a minimum in his "Freshman Rhetoric" (Heath; $1 net), but he takes the freshman into his confidence, suggests hundreds of subjects for him to write about, tells him how to take notes, how to use a reference library, how to remember dates, even how to tell a story. Somewhere in this unfortunately rather pinched looking volume every freshman ought to be able to find a hint which will help him to outmanœuvre the desperate tedium which "prescribed rhetoric" seems possessed to lay upon him.

AMONG the books on "How to Do Things," Miss Modeste H. Jordon's "Art of Short Story Writing Simplified" (The Hannis Jordon Co.; 50 cents net) obeys its own injunction to be short. Its teaching is simple, too; merely study your market, catch your plot, get a good title, and use a variety of words for "said," a list of which is provided in an appendix. From Henry A. Phillips's "The Plot of the Short Story" (Stanhope-Dodge, Larchmont) the aspirant for magazine laurels will get more practical direction how to fictionize the facts of newspaper clippings and contrive the appropriate obstacle between hero and heroine and their supreme felicity. The English classics of the college preparatory course are studied "intensively" in P. H. Pearson's "The Study of Literature" (McClurg; $1.25 net). Doubtless, much of this is well enough in the touch-and-go of the classroom, but the attempt to formalize it in print is too apt to result in either a meticulous organization of sawdust or frantic graspings for a moonbeam. Prof. Frank Aydelotte's "College English" (Oxford University Press; 60 cents net) is a series of brief chapters, originally perhaps classroom lectures, on Newman, Arnold, Shakespeare, Sidney, and others designed as a sort of running comment on an elementary college course in English literature.

THE directions contained in Leverett S. Lyon's "Elements of Debating" (University of Chicago Press; $1 net) seem admirably adapted to high-school students. It deals in a practical way with subjects in which they are interested. The illustrations in the appendices, taken from college and Congressional debates, seem to have no sort of relation with the text. Of another sort is Prof. Clark Mills Brink's "The Making of an Oration" (McClurg; $1.50 net); not debating, but the construction of the formal oration, was the subject of his classroom teaching, here embodied in a book. Two hundred pages of examples from St. Paul to William J. Bryan illustrate it.

ORAL English is evidently becoming a word to conjure with. "Oral English in Secondary Schools" (Macmillan; $1) is more than half composed of selections for practice, preceded by some directions for reading aloud. Almost any other selections would do as well. The entries in "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced," by W. H. P. Phyfe (Putnam; $1.50 net), have risen from 12,000 of former editions. Many of them are so learned that we should think any one who knew them at all would know how to pronounce them. In other cases, like "nā'tūr," an absurd preciseness is recommended. But those who are uncertain about address or ice cream and who follow the many in the pronunciation of Caruso or Eiffel will here find enlightenment.

LITERARY HISTORY.

MORE space than is usual in manuals of this kind is devoted to the pre-Elizabethan literature in the revision of Prof. Vida D. Scudder's "Introduction to the Study of English Literature" (World Book Company, Yonkers; $1.20 net). The book is done with an eye to the larger bearings of literature; it is, in the main, on the right scale, even if George Eliot does get ten times as much space as Defoe; and it is not chary of facts. Lists of reference books, suggestions for class-work, and frequent chronological tables add to its usefulness. In contrast with the touch of fervency sometimes to be noted in Miss Scudder's writing is the business-like way in which Mr. W. T. Young sets about crowding the necessary facts into the two hundred pages of his "Introduction to the Study of English Literature" (Putnam; 75 cents net). If the reader wishes more, he is referred to the "Cambridge History of English Literature," to which this compact summary makes not a bad introduction.

SHORT histories of our own literature are not absent from the list. Mr. William J. Long's "American Literature" (Ginn; $1) takes its place beside his "English Literature," and, though not a profound contribution, most people will find it readable. Notably in the treatment of the colonial period the author's skill in presenting illustrative extracts lends interest to what in most books of the sort is a pretty perfunctory record. Mention should also be made of a revision of Professor Newcomer's "American Literature" (Scott, Foresman; $1).

SELECTED TEXTS.

THE list of selections, making possible at no great expense welcome additions to the prescribed readings of school and college, is of highly varied character. Four volumes have appeared in the Riverside Essays, edited by Prof. Ada L. F. Snell (Houghton Mifflin), presenting selections from Newman, Bryce, John Burroughs, and Bliss Perry. Prof. Will D. Howe has edited with substantial introduction and notes more than a score of Hazlitt's essays ("Selections from William Hazlitt": Ginn; $1.20). New numbers of Macmillan's Pocket Classics, (25 cents each), include "Selections from Boswell's Life of Johnson," and an abridgment of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," which pack away in compass small enough to tempt a man to carry them with him on a journey much of the best of these unmatched works. In the same series are Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," Austen's "Sense and Sensibility," Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and a good "Collection of Short Stories." Prof. Chauncey W. Wells's "Book of Prose Narratives" (Ginn; $1.25 net) contains selections of an unusual sort; neither fiction nor yet history of the sort the Mouse inflicted on Alice, but vigorous narrative, legendary, historical, or personal, from such diverse

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sources as the "Grettissaga," Froissart, Clarendon, Pliny the Younger, Defoe, Franklin, and George Borrow. There is no editorial apparatus, but an appendix indicates where more stirring models like these may be found.

"SELECTED English Letters" (25 cents), in the Riverside Literature series (Houghton Mifflin), by Dr. Fuess, contains a specimen from each of the acknowledged masters; there are also some modern instances, including business letters. To the Pitt Press series (Cambridge University Press), is added "English Patriotic Poetry," containing besides the old favorites verses of several living writers. It should, however, have been called "British Patriotic Poetry," for its appeal is distinctly national. In the field of oratory, "Modern American Speeches," edited by Lester W. Boardman (Longmans; 40 cents), contains speeches of Carl Schurz, Henry W. Grady, John Hay, and Elihu Root. The notes might have been left out; since the lines are not numbered they are of little use, nor is it very informing to be told: "'In hoc signo vinci,' ancient motto of Romans." Macaulay's "Speeches on Copyright," and Lincoln's "Address at Cooper Union," are more carefully edited by Charles R. Gaston (Ginn; 25 cents). Among other editions for school use may be noted Stevenson's "Treasure Island" in the Barnes English Texts, "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" and "The Merchant of Venice" in the Granta Shakespeare (Cambridge University Press), particularly to be recommended to eyes which find acceptable a clear, bold-face type, and in the Arden Shakespeare (Heath; 25 cents net), "Romeo and Juliet," carefully edited by Prof. Robert Adger Law.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

"REPRESENTATIVE French Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century" (Ginn; $1) is the best anthology of the kind that has yet appeared. Within some 350 pages Professor Henning has given a discriminating and well proportioned selection from the poetry of Lamartine, Vigny, Hugo, Musset, Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, Sully Prudhomme, Heredia, and Verlaine. Historical and literary allusions in the text are briefly but carefully explained in the notes, to which are appended a list of additional poems recommended for reading, a bibliography, and an account of French versification. Noteworthy for sane criticism and painstaking care in furnishing the essential information concerning their biography works, and place in French literature are the introductions prefixed to the selections from each author.

GOOD material for French composition—something always in demand—will be found in Professor Fontaine's "French Prose Composition" (American Book Co.; 35 cents), in which the aim has been to make the work profitable by basing it on well-chosen newspaper extracts dealing with subjects of general interest.

LOTI'S masterpiece, "Pêcheur d'Islande" (Ginn; 45 cents), has again appeared, this time edited by W. Pierce. The introduction—so often, in college textbooks, a mere perfunctory exercise—is an excellent little essay on Loti's life, writings, and spirit. The notes are enlivened by explanation and comment in part derived from the editor's personal experiences and investigations in the part of Brittany where the scene of the story is largely laid. There is a vocabulary.

FOR the Oxford French series, by American scholars, Professor Galpin has edited Balzac's "Le Curé de Village" (Oxford University Press; 75 cents), a welcome addition to the ever-growing list of Balzac's texts, prepared for the use of English-speaking students. The book includes an introduction and brief notes.

THAT the disadvantages of the almost exclusive use of fiction—often insipid and childish—in books for beginners of French are becoming apparent, is shown by the increasing number of readers furnishing, in simple and interesting form, a considerable amount of information—geographical, historical, economic—concerning the home of the language that is being studied. Such a reader is "La France qui travaille" (Heath; 50 cents) which, as the title suggests, deals with France from the economic side. In twenty-seven short chapters, as many industries of various parts of the country are described. The editor, R. P. Jago, has taken the material from the extensive "Voyage en France" of Ardouin-Dumazet, whose method of giving his facts from the point of view of an observant traveller injects a personal note into his work, which preserves it from the aridity of a mere statistical compilation. A vocabulary is provided.

IN "L'esprit classique et la Préciosité au XVIIe siècle," by J.-E. Fidao-Justiniani (Paris: Picard), the point of view assumed has considerably less of novelty than the author ascribes to it. Still, even if professional critics scarcely need solemn assurance that not all *précieux* were "précieux ridicules," all *précieuses* "femmes savantes," and all academicians of the seventeenth century blind worshippers of rules to the exclusion of individual genius, popular opinion is always inclined to judge a cult or a period by the extravagances that lend themselves to travesty. There is significance, then, in each of the propositions M. Fidoa-Justiniani undertakes to sustain: that the French classicists of the period appreciated genius, provided that it was properly sustained by the rules of art; that the *grands précieux* were essentially formalists, tempering *esprit* to the code of the *honnête homme;* that the ideals of serious *préciosité* and of French classicism were thus for all practical purposes identical; and that the Age of Louis XIV is to be regarded as one and indivisible from the critic's point of view, with *précieux* both ridiculous and serious existing side by side throughout its course.

THESE contentions are developed by way of a new interpretation of Chapelain, whose dominating position in the activities of both the Academy and the Hôtel de Rambouillet is represented as typical of the blended interests of many lesser figures in the history of the century. In this interpretation and in its application to the larger problems, logical processes are rather severely strained at times, but the author ingeniously persists in his search for the *honnête homme* of the coteries throughout the varied interests of Chapelain's life—his social aspirations and affairs of the heart, his critical utterances, and his creative efforts in the heroic poem—and the evidence presented is gathered largely from interesting and out-of-the-way sources, chiefly correspondence and literary documents not previously printed. Two such documents, Chapelain's "Discours contre l'amour," presented to the Academy in 1635, and his "Dialogue de la gloire," addressed later in life to Mme. de Rambouillet, are printed from MSS. as a part of M. Fidao-Justiniani's book. In an appendix appears also the famous "Mémoire des gens de lettres vivans en 1662," published last in 1728. If M. Fidao-Justiniani's efforts at harmonizing apparent discords in Chapelain and his century are not always convincing, they are at least suggestive and directed in the way of truth. The author himself is so thoroughly converted to them as to urge the possibility of an analogous study of Boileau.

GERMAN.

AN excellent specimen of narrative prose, worthy of its author, a trustworthy critic recently deceased, is Adolf Stern's "Die Wiedertäufer." It is edited with good judgment by F. B. Sturm (Heath; 40 cents).

IF Spielhagen is rather prolix, he knows at any rate how to invent a plot and to make the most of a dramatic situation. "Das Skelett im Hause" is an amusing comedy of errors, and in spite of some improbabilities has a point worth making. M. M. Skinner's edition (Heath; 45 cents) is skilfully abbreviated. Notes and vocabulary are intelligent and useful.

EDITED by Edward Manley, Carl Schurz's "Lebenserinnerungen" (Allyn & Bacon; $1) is an admirable text, narrating in simple, direct, and forceful German a variety of stirring adventures on the part of a real hero who is recognizable as such beneath his cloak of modesty. The proofreading is somewhat faulty, and there are a few bad errors in the vocabulary, such as "member of the Legislature" instead of "officer with a flag of truce" for *Parlamentär.* But for the most part students are supplied with abundant and accurate information.

STORM'S "Psyche" (Oxford University Press; 50 cents) is one of the most artistic of his short stories, characteristic in the effective presentation of the successive moments, and better articulated as a narrative than some of his earlier, more lyrical products. Plot and characters are interesting, and the æsthetic problems are not beyond the compre-

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hension of young readers. The edition, by E. Eiserhardt and R. W. Pettengill, is prepared with scrupulous care.

AN edition of Raabe's "Schwarze Galeere" (Oxford University Press; 60 cents), by C. A. Williams, is a welcome addition to the works of this puzzling author already available for school use. The editor has taken pains to supply all necessary historical information.

THE first work by Melchior Meyr to appear in an American edition is "Ludwig und Annemarie" (Oxford University Press; 60 cents). For human interest and the atmosphere of genuineness it deserves this distinction. It is an excellent example of *Heimatkunst*, without haste, but not without moments of intensity. The editor, F. G. G. Schmidt, rightly esteems the art of his author.

UNDER the title "Schwarzwaldleut," E. C. Roedder has collected five characteristic stories by Heinrich Hansjakob, Hermine Villinger, and Auguste Supper (Holt; 35 cents). They give a good impression of the richness in human experience which life on a small scale may afford, and are entirely free from the suggestion of artificiality which clings about most of the Black Forest Stories of Auerbach. The editorial work is unexceptionable.

THE warm commendation given to Herman Behr's "Perlen englischer Dichtung in deutscher Fassung" (De Vinne Press) in a brief introduction by Ludwig Fulda is well deserved. It is a collection of translations, in the metre of the originals and for the greater part observing unusual closeness to the sense, of a considerable number and variety of English and American poems. The work is no less notable for dignity than for warmth of poetic feeling and justness of phrasing. A number of original poems are appended, prevailingly melancholy in tone, but worthy to be treasured by the poet's children, to whom they are dedicated.

THE "Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter" begins its new career as an annual with a volume of 600 pages edited by Julius Goebel. Its purpose is to publish investigations dealing more particularly with the history of the German element in the population of the United States. Noteworthy contributions to the volume for 1912 (issued in 1913) are "Christoph von Graffenried and the Founding of New Bern, N. C.," by V. H. Todd; "Briefe deutscher Auswanderer aus dem Jahre 1709," edited by J. Goebel; articles on German immigration to Mississippi (by Alexander Franz) and Illinois (by Heinrich Bornmann and H. H. Emminga), and a series of monographs by H. A. Rattermann on German-American activities in journalism and music, and the pioneers Christian Esselen and F. D. Pastorius.

SINCE the publication several years ago of a pecuniarily successful German reader purporting to describe the trip of some young Americans to the Fatherland, there has been a veritable flood of similar books. Many serious teachers have deplored this tendency to substitute diluted descriptions and washy narrative for texts of literary standing. "Ein Charakterbild von Deutschland" (Heath; $1.50 net), by Evans and Merchaut, aims also to present a picture of modern Germany while at the same time avoiding the gush of the earlier readers. The compilers have merely edited the material, which has been culled from various writers of repute. The result is a very informing book for more advanced students, in which there is, besides descriptive matter, much discussion of contemporary German politics, social movements, art, and literature. Adequate notes are appended, but there is no vocabulary.

THE scope of the "Selections from Classical German Literature," by Dr. Klara H. Collitz (Oxford University Press; $1), is larger than the title indicates. The selections extend from Luther to Goethe and Schiller. The book is a continuation of the same author's "Selections from Early German Literature," published four years ago, and is to be followed in turn by a similar volume on the nineteenth century. This middle volume of the series seems particularly well adapted to college courses, where such secondary writers of the classical period as Klopstock, Wieland, Herder, and Bürger receive something more than passing attention. The notes at the back of the book are bibliographical. The footnotes explain rare and obsolete words in the earlier selections, which have been only slightly modernized in forms and constructions.

AMONG the University of Manchester Publications the Germanic series is inaugurated by a monograph "On Vowel Alliteration in the Old Germanic Languages," by E. Classen (Longmans; $1.20 net). The material examined consists of the whole of "Beowulf," four complete poems of the "Edda," and the first hundred lines containing vowel alliteration in the "Heliand." The author considers three theories as to the principle of vowel alliteration: (1) the glottal catch theory, (2) the theory that sonority of vowels alike or different was the quality of likeness that fulfilled the conditions for alliteration, and (3) the theory that originally only identical vowels alliterated. His method is statistical. The data are fully presented, and results are conveniently tabulated. Demonstration is from the nature of the case impossible; but the evidence is, to say the least, not inconsistent with the third theory, which the author holds and which he has made plausible.

SPANISH.

THOSE studying Spanish with a scientific end in view will find what they desire in Col. C. DeW. Willcox's "Scientific and Technical Spanish" (Sturgis & Walton; $1.75). The book is primarily intended for technical students who contemplate professional service in Spanish-speaking countries, and for use in Annapolis and West Point. Chapters are devoted to physics, chemistry, mineralogy, transportation, ordnance, surveying, geography, the automobile, the aeroplane, the submarine, and kindred topics. A history of the land-and-sea campaign around Santiago de Cuba, compiled from Spanish sources, is an interesting feature. The 500 pages of text thus offer a wide variety of useful reading. There is also a glossary of technical terms.

THE demand for a beginners' book in Spanish, sufficiently elementary to permit instruction in that language in the primary grades, is supplied by "Reading, Writing, and Speaking Spanish," by Margaret C. Dowling (American Book Co.; 75 cents). Large type and copious illustrations render the book attractive. Grammatical rules are reduced to a minimum. Much attention is devoted to pedagogy, and all information is presented in the simplest possible form. The book will find favor with those who believe in the "natural method" of language teaching. It is the best Spanish grammar for very small children which has yet appeared in English.

HERETOFORE Spanish texts edited for class use have almost exclusively exhibited the Spanish genius in the lighter vein of fiction and the drama, and Prof. G. G. Brownell, of the University of Alabama, has therefore rendered a useful service in editing Quintana's "La Vida de Vasco Núñez de Balboa" (Ginn; 65 cents). The story of Balboa's sudden rise to power, and of his no less sudden disgrace and execution, has been frequently told before and since the days of Quintana (1772-1857); but here we have in the brief compass of fifty pages the succinct but moving account of the adventures of the daring little band of white men who first explored the neighborhood of the Panama Canal, who stood upon the peak of Darien, and gazed with awe and thanksgiving upon the broad Pacific. The judicial fairness and the excellent historical style of Quintana, combined with the actual prominence of the region with which he deals, make this little volume a welcome addition to our texts for class use. As usual with Messrs. Ginn's Spanish texts, the book is irreproachably neat and well printed.

THE CLASSICS.

GREEK.

THE school edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," by Prof. A. T. Murray (Scott, Foresman; $1.60), differs in some features from other editions now in use, and will challenge comparison especially with Mather and Hewitt's, published in 1910. It contains all the seven books, although only the first four are annotated. A vocabulary covers the whole work. The last three books are added for completeness and to furnish opportunity for sight reading. The notes are placed at the bottom of the page, as in the other books of the Lake series. There is a noticeable absence of the illustrations with which other editions are encumbered, but this omission has been overdone. Modern pictures, in particular, might have been used with good effect. As it is, the frontispiece of a Greek hoplite and two plates of Greek statues do not seem to be enough to supplement the good maps, which appear in appropriate places. The introduction contains the necessary historical and lin-

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guistic material, and is written in an unusually simple but sympathetic style. Some parts, to be sure, are adapted rather to the teacher than to the pupil, but this is a universal practice. Perhaps too many references to the authorities are inserted in the text, but the unsightly footnotes are thereby avoided, which is to be commended. The notes are almost entirely explanatory, and with little translation except in the case of unusually difficult passages. The vocabulary shows praiseworthy restraint in the renderings given, but is marred by the insertion of special renderings for particular passages, a practice not to be deprecated too strongly. The text is printed in too solid form. Shorter paragraphs would not only add to the appearance, but would materially assist the pupil. Altogether, however, the edition is good, and one that should appeal to the Greek teacher.

THOSE who are interested in the success of the Loeb Classical Library (Macmillan; $1.50 net each) will be glad to learn that so important an author as Plato has been entrusted to the competent hands of Prof. H. N. Fowler, the first volume of whose text and translation, containing the four biographical dialogues and the "Phædrus," has now appeared. For his text, Professor Fowler is, with an occasional noted variation, following the edition of Schanz, whether because he regards this as sounder than Burnet's in the Bibliotheca Oxoniensis, or because, though no such reason is stated, permission could not be obtained to reprint the latter. So far as we have tested the reproduction, it is accurate, and shows few dropped accents; having the advantage in this respect over one or two other volumes of the Greek series.

PROFESSOR FOWLER'S translation is, as would be expected, correct, clear, and straightforward; but his real dexterity is yet to be proved, when he comes to the more thorny, metaphysical dialogues, such as the "Sophist" and the "Parmenides." For one who wishes to use the English merely as an aid to rapid reading of the original, nothing, so far as we have examined, could be better, and this, after all, we take to be the main purpose of the Loeb Library. But we are bound to add that Professor Fowler has not been very gallant to the Graces, nor would an English reader exactly gather from his version that Plato had placed philosophy among the delightful things of Greece. Sometimes the fault lies no deeper than the failure to catch the last literary charm of a passage, as, for instance, in the few words of Phædrus describing a spot on the Ilissus: "The streamlet looks very pretty and pure and clear and fit for girls to play by." That is a precise transcript of the original, no doubt; but where has the poetry gone? Compare it with Jowett's version and you will see the difference: "The little stream is delightfully clear and bright; I can fancy that there might be maidens playing near." And, as a matter of fact, Jowett's freer rendering here really conveys the inner meaning of the passage better than does the literal footing of Professor Fowler. In other places our new guide falls into downright clumsiness—into sentences that trail their wounded length like the following: "Yet even that was not enough for Phædrus, but at last he borrowed the book and read what he especially wished, and doing this, sitting from early morning, when he grew tired, went for a walk, with the speech, as I believe, by the Dog, learned by heart, unless it was very long."

WE seem to remember hearing that sort of thing droned in the schoolroom, and it is a sad truth that classical study in this country often tends to leave that kind of a stamp on a man's mind. No reader *unius linguæ* can be recommended to go to Professor Fowler's translation, since a better one for his purpose already exists elsewhere. But the difficulty does not end with that. So far as the translator's work goes, the book, as has been stated, is admirably adapted for quick and convenient reading of the Greek; but here the publisher has stepped in ruinously. There are nearly six hundred pages in this volume, the type is closely set, the paper is transparent. As a consequence the Greek pages are uncomfortable to read by daylight, and torturing to tired eyes by lamplight. It is almost an insult to ask a distinguished and busy scholar to give his time to producing a work of this sort, and then to render it so far as possible useless by printing it in such form as some of the volumes of the Greek series are taking. The scholar has protection for the future in his own hands—*caveant editores.*

A WORD should perhaps be added in regard to the introductory matter furnished for the present volume of Plato. The General Introduction, contributed by Mr. W. R. M. Lamb, of Trinity College, Cambridge, deals simply and lucidly with the life of Plato and the development of his ideas. It is a fairly adequate piece of work for the purpose, but has no special distinction. In his brief prefaces to the separate dialogues the translator displays here and there a certain naïveté which we cannot quite make out. Thus: "The commonly accepted statement that the real subject of the 'Phædo' is the immortality of the soul has certainly some justification." It has. Again: "It is important to bear in mind that the description of the soul in the 'Phædrus' is figurative, otherwise we are involved in hopeless confusion in any attempt to determine Plato's conception of the soul." We should be; but did any one ever think of taking the simile of the charioteer and his two horses otherwise than figuratively? How could one? Is this naïveté profound, or is it not?

LATIN.

THERE has been no separate annotated edition of the "Aulularia" of Plautus since Wagner's second edition of 1876. Much has been done, both in the reconstruction and interpretation of the play since that time, and this book, by E. J. Thomas (Oxford University Press; 4s. 6d.), is welcome. The text is that of Lindsay in the Oxford series, which, however, the editor frequently criticises in his notes. The introduction is slight, and obviously intended for the younger student. This has led to a very cursory treatment of the metres. The commentary is, on the other hand, quite full, and, while we find no elaborate notes, such as are often met with in other, particularly German, editions of the plays of Plautus, nothing of importance has been overlooked. One objectionable feature, however, is the inclusion of references to critical editions, and other works quite inaccessible to the ordinary student in the commentary. These may, perhaps, be of value to the teacher. A good feature is the addition in the appendix of the late conclusions to the "Aulularia," which, though made by scholars of the Renaissance, were regarded by French authors and critics as due to Plautus, and thus led to unfavorable criticisms of Plautus's skill as a playwright.

THE late Prof. W. F. Allen's broad and searching scholarship was devoted largely to the study of the Roman historians, especially Tacitus. He prepared a noteworthy edition of the "Agricola" and "Germania" in 1880, and followed this with one of the first six books of the "Annals" in 1890. The former book was reissued in 1908, but now appears in a new form, completely revised by his daughter, likewise a classical scholar, and Prof. G. L. Hendrickson, of Yale (Ginn; $1). The salient features of the older edition have been retained, but the numerous advances in the criticism, particularly of the "Germania," have necessitated considerable changes in the critical parts of the commentary on that treatise. These, however, have been cleverly woven into the fabric of Professor Allen's own work, and the result is a very satisfactory edition, even for the more advanced student.

AN edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, added to the appalling number already in the field, requires an excuse. It must furnish a better text, superior editing and notation, or prefatory matter that is more than ordinarily illuminating. In all of these respects Mr. T. Rice Holmes justifies his work in the edition he has just published (C. Julii Cæsaris Commentarii VII, A. Hirtii Commentarii VIII, Oxford University Press. 8s. 6d. net). Already he was well known for his highly satisfactory "Ancient Britain and the Invasion of Julius Cæsar" and "Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul." In this edition of the Commentaries he has brought forth not only an admirably printed and brilliantly annotated text, but a wealth of explanatory historical and ethnological information, presented in a way calculated to be of great value to the teacher and of instant interest to the schoolboy. The popular appeal of the book, which in no way detracts from its scholarly quality, may be inferred from the fact that there is even an appendix showing how to visit Cæsar's battlefields. The maps are detailed and well drawn.

THE introductory Latin book, "Bellum Helveticum" (Scott, Foresman; $1), has enjoyed a wide popularity since its appearance in 1889. Its fundamental principle was to begin the reading of Cæsar with the first lesson in Latin; and to connect the study of forms and syntax with the Latin read. Subsequent editions have departed more or less from the

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original plan, and the present edition, by A. L. Janes and P. R. Jenks, of the New York city high schools, shows many innovations in detail, even as compared with the former edition by the same editors in 1906. In the new book the forms, syntax, and vocabulary have been rearranged to harmonize with Lodge's vocabulary of High School Latin and Byrne's Syntax of High School Latin. The reading of Cæsar has been deferred until sixteen lessons of introductory matter of the type found in the more usual beginners' books have been studied. When Cæsar is begun, it is in simplified form. A new feature, too, is the attention paid to the study of English etymology and to the formation of Latin words, both points not stressed enough, as a rule, but now demanding fuller treatment by reason of the emphasis that is being laid upon these advantages of the study of Latin. All these changes add materially to the value of an already good book, and should insure a continuance of popular favor.

HISTORY.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN.

IN "New Mediæval and Modern History" (American Book Company; $1.50), Prof. S. B. Harding has enlarged and improved upon his well-known "Essentials in Mediæval and Modern History." While based upon the earlier work which has successfully stood the acid test of actual use in the schoolroom, the new volume has been so extended, rearranged, and furnished with new and better maps and illustrations that it is virtually a new book and may properly be given a distinctive name. The author's aim has been to decrease the amount of space devoted to political and military details, to increase the emphasis on social, industrial, and cultural topics, and to bring the narrative up to date by including (but not exaggerating) such recent events as the British Parliament Act of 1911 and the beginnings of the Balkan upheaval (up to July, 1913). The brief suggestions to teachers in the preface and the pedagogical helps at the ends of the chapters are sane and useful. In rewriting his textbook, Professor Harding has profited by the coöperation and assistance of a number of teachers who had used the old book. The new volume is thoroughly scholarly in its aims and execution and yet remains well adapted to actual class-room use.

"A SELECT Bibliography for the Study, Sources, and Literature of English Mediæval Economic History" (London: P. S. King & Company) is a helpful handbook which originated in connection with Mr. Hubert Hall's lectures at the London School of Economics on the theory of historical bibliography and the distribution of historical sources. It has the virtues and defects of its origin. Among the former are its low price (6 shillings), which places it within the easy means of students; its selection of only the more important or of typical works, which makes it a convenient guide for beginning research; its detailed and somewhat novel classifications, based chiefly on the actual distribution of the sources and emphasizing the location and character of manuscript rather than of printed material; and its inclusion of a brief introductory list of "the instruments of study and research" for mediæval history in general. Its defects, on the other hand, are its incompleteness, its citation by "brief titles" without indication of the number of volumes and the different editions, and its failure to include any works or new editions which appeared subsequent to 1910. The reasons for these defects are explained in the preface. Furthermore, the judgment shown in the selection of the works to be included was not always the wisest, due perhaps to the fact that the bibliography was compiled by the pupils rather than by the distinguished master. In short, it is more valuable as a sort of textbook for a course in the literature of mediæval economic history and as a guide to beginners than as an exhaustive bibliographical repertory like that of Gross, Molinier, or Dahlmann-Waitz, to which students must still have recourse.

THE conventional facts of English history are told simply and for the most part clearly in Prof. Allen C. Thomas's "A History of England" (Heath; $1.50). Ordinarily his sentences are short and clear-cut, and his words within the easy grasp of secondary school pupils; but occasionally the punctuation or the phrasing makes his meanings misleading or ambiguous. His maps are not always carefully drawn; the one at p. 276 has at least half a dozen inaccuracies. The references for collateral reading have in mind the practical limitations of high schools with meagre library facilities, and the references are, therefore, to other textbooks and to the usual source-books rather than to more inspiring pieces of literature. Many of the best teachers of to-day, following a recent trend of opinion, will wish that a little more space had been given to social and industrial history and to the development of England during the last one hundred years. An appendix of seventy-nine pages is devoted to a brief history of Continental Europe from the fall of Rome to the Peace of Westphalia. This may be studied or omitted; and it has the advantage that, in less ambitious high schools which use this book but have no place for a full course on mediæval and modern European history, pupils need not graduate (or approach college examinations) wholly ignorant of Clovis and Wallenstein and the prominent intervening makers of Continental history. The publisher has done excellently his part of the bookmaking.

THE evolution from the memorization of a textbook to a scientific critical study of historical evidence is well presented in Prof. F. M. Fling's "Source Problems on the French Revolution" (Harpers; $1.10). His book has nothing in common with the so-called source-book of familiar type which is filled with bizarre clippings meant to "vitalize the subject" or with constitutional documents intended for intensive study and interpretation. Prof. Fling has long been the enthusiastic champion, practicing successfully what he preaches, of a method which puts into the hands of the student a collection of sources in English translation, dealing with a limited topic, and containing several parallel accounts of a single event. He makes this material the basis for class-room instruction in historical method in an introductory instead of a graduate course. "It is laboratory work in history, and has the same justification as laboratory work in the natural sciences." By it he seeks to develop scientific skepticism and caution in his student, to train him to distinguish between good historical works and bad ones, and in general to acquaint him with the process by which historical truth is distinguished from fable and falsehood. In an appendix he gives a good example of exactly the way he does it. The main part of the volume is made up of parallel accounts, by eye-witnesses and other writers, of four important episodes in the French Revolution; the Oath of the Tennis Court, the Royal Session of June 23, 1789, the Insurrection of October 5 and 6, and the Flight to Varennes. To each group of sources he has a good introduction, bibliography, and set of questions telling the student what to look for. It is unquestionably a valuable method of study, but we suspect it requires an unusually able and painstaking teacher; and the time devoted to method-training on a single episode is withdrawn from time which might be used for getting acquaintance with men and measures in a wider field of history.

IN "The Last Century in Europe, 1814-1910" (Longmans; $1.40 net), an assistant master of Rugby, Mr. C. E. M. Hawkesworth, traces the history of Europe from the fall of Napoleon to the death of King Edward VII. By dividing the period into five chronological parts and by subdividing each part into topical chapters with apt and striking chapter-headings, he seeks to give a reinterpretation of recent European History which shall be more interesting and dramatic than that found in the more pedestrian narrative of the ordinary textbook. He has in part succeeded; but his plan compels him to jump from Europe to Asia and from Africa to America in a manner difficult to follow. His method precludes the possibility of showing in consecutive pages the development of a single country in the orderly way necessary for immature minds. Mr. Hawkesworth lessens this difficulty, so far as is possible, by a well-woven narrative, by frequent cross-references, and by good marginal paragraph-headings. More than half of his five hundred pages deal with the events of the thirty-eight years prior to Napoleon III's establishment of the Second Empire in 1852. To many readers this will seem an excessive amount of space in view of the importance of the events during the fifty-eight years following 1852. The Greek War of Independence is dispatched with a rapidity which is as commendable as it is rare in English writers, but the unedifying dynastic troubles of Spain and Portugal are given at unusual length. The chief weakness of the book is its too great neglect of the dynamic social and economic forces which are increasingly determining the cast of domestic politics

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no less than the play of international relations. For his information the author leans on the Cambridge Modern History and other good secondary material. He provides no notes, maps, illustrations, or bibliographical apparatus. This is a good book, but it would need to be more than merely good to displace such excellent volumes as those in almost the same field by Robinson and Beard and by C. D. Hazen.

IN the very brief preface of his "General History of the World" (Longmans; $1.50 net), Mr. Oscar Browning makes modest profession of his intentions. His declared desire is to present a history that may usefully serve for English teachers who agree with him that world history, rather than the history of England, should be the basis of instruction. He acknowledges that this is the case "in every country but our own." The book is written frankly from the British point of view, and ends abruptly with the death of Edward VII, on May 6, 1910. Its principal defect is not so much its insular horizon, though that obtrudes, as the fact that only in the narrowest and most conventional sense is it a world history at all. Rather is it a list of royal persons and dynasties and wars. To the great tides of thought, the significant movements of population, the epoch-making discoveries and social and industrial developments that have changed the face of the world, the author seems to have been all but oblivious. In other words, the book is a general history, presumably accurate as to dates and names, of what is now Europe and the Near East, written with painstaking devotion to the historical style and method of thirty years ago. The opening up of the United States, of South America, of Australia, and the awakening of China and Japan seem not to have been parts of the world's history at all.

IN "The Living Past, a Sketch of Western Progress" (Oxford University Press; 2s. 6d), Mr. F. S. Marvin has prepared a book for mature students of history. In one short essay he has undertaken to present the larger phases of human progress from the dawn of history to the present, expressing the conviction that such a book will be a useful manual for the constant guide of those who are engaged in the more detailed study of particular fields. It is not a book of facts, but a book of theories. The scope is seen in the titles of the chapters, as follows: The Childhood of the Race, The Early Empires, The Greeks, The Romans, The Middle Ages, The Renascence and the New World, The Rise of Modern Science, The Industrial Revolution, The Revolution, Social and Political, and Progress after Revolution.

ANCIENT.

MOST successful textbooks on history published recently have their companion volumes of "Readings." Prof. Hutton Webster's "Readings in Ancient History" (Heath; $1) is designed to accompany his textbook in the same subject. One hundred and twenty-four short selections from standard translations of the better-known classical writers from Homer and Herodotus to Suetonius and Tacitus, most of them historians, constitute the book. The choice of excerpts is excellent and the texts are well edited with brief but perhaps adequate notes. The book should prove a useful aid in high-school instruction.

SINCE the publication of the first edition in 1904, Willis Mason West's "The Ancient World: From the Earliest Times to 800 A. D." has been one of the most widely used textbooks on ancient history in the schools of the United States. The revised edition (Allyn & Bacon; $1.50), completely rewritten, is designed exclusively for first-year high school pupils, and in this respect is decidedly superior to the first edition, which, in attempting to appeal both to secondary school pupils and to those of more advanced grade, was not completely adapted to the needs of either class. Professor West announces in his preface that since writing the first edition he has become a convert to the new school of industrial history and to the point of view of the "New History" that a textbook such as his should include no "incident which the student cannot articulate with the life of to-day—*or which is not essential to understanding the evolution of important conditions* which *can* be so articulated." These principles have, however, been sanely applied, and the result is a well-balanced book in which the more important phases of the complex life of the ancient peoples are adequately portrayed.

AMERICAN.

A LATE issue in the World Literature Readers, of Ginn & Co., is Celia Richmond's "Mexico and Peru, America, Canada" (45 cents). It contains extracts in prose and poetry selected to please the child of the primary grades, and to stimulate love of country, love of literature, and knowledge of nature and history. The discrimination with which the material has been selected is worthy of praise.

PROF. W. M. WEST'S "American History and Government" (Allyn & Bacon; $2.50) will please the "New Historians" and the people who believe that school children should not be taught anything about war. In a book of 801 pages we have less than fifteen devoted to military events. The Civil War gets four pages, the war with Spain has eight lines, and the campaigns of Taylor and Scott in the Mexican War are dismissed in seven. Twenty-three lines explain the intercolonial wars, between the English and the French, 1689-1763. Another notable thing is the new arrangement that is given to political history. One misses the old order, Administration by Administration, which has the virtue of being clear and of enabling the student to remember what he reads. Many readers will question whether it is wise to group in one chapter, although it is a long one, the events of the Civil War and those of reconstruction, and to compress into seventeen pages the strictly political affairs of the Administrations of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and Cleveland again. We may question, too, if it is worth while to present to the minds of the pupils of to-day lurid pictures of slave-drivers, armed with whips and stalking up and down among the field hands (page 538). Surely the old sectional controversy may be laid away where it will not interfere with the growing spirit of nationality. Aside from the objections pointed out, Professor West's book is a valuable one. It presents a great deal of economic and social history, and the descriptions of the government of the country in its various phases of development are good.

TEACHERS of American history have had offered to them in recent years many books of readings, most of them bristling with extracts from formal documents, sources of sorrow to the immature mind. Prof. J. A. James, in his "Readings in American History" (Scribner; $1.50), has sought to make the way easier to the student by using no extracts from merely legal documents. He deals with matters relating to political and social history. Books of travel, published diaries and letters, the more readable books on special phases of history, and the more descriptive of the government documents have been drawn upon for a mass of reading which does not permit the pupil to complain of dulness. The material referring to recent history is particularly timely, much of it being drawn from the better articles in contemporary newspapers and magazines. One commends especially such things as the *Outlook's* account of the "Diplomacy of John Hay," Mr. Poe's account of "The Kingdom of Cotton," and the interesting description of the inauguration of President Wilson taken from a Chicago daily newspaper. On the whole, the matter in the book is wisely and appropriately selected.

FOUR new histories for high schools are so nearly of the same size and standard that they may be grouped together. They are Forman's "Advanced American History" (Century; $1.50); Bourne and Benton's "A History of the United States" (Heath; $1); Channing's "Students' History of the United States" (revised, Macmillan; $1.40), and Stephenson's "An American History" (Ginn; $1.50). The task of each of these authors is the same, to present in the most acceptable form what the pupil of twelve to sixteen years ought to know as a preliminary to a later study of American history. Dr. Forman thinks he should "show the forces of civilization pressing ever westward upon the wilderness and extending the boundaries of the white man's domain, to show an industrious and ingenious people moving ever forward to make new conquests in the economic world; and to show a liberty-loving nation struggling with new problems of government and advancing ever nearer to a complete realization of popular rule." This is a rather broad undertaking for one who endeavors to instruct the young, but it must be owned that the author writes with a facile pen. Nor is his execution nearly so ponderous as his promise. In fact, the language is very simple, and there is a continual stream of narrative which must make the book acceptable to teachers and pupils. In spite of the fact that the manuscript has been read by several distinguished teachers of history, there are errors of fact. For example, Teach, the

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pirate, was not captured by men from South Carolina (page 89), Greene did not take command of the army at Charleston (page 194), and Spain in 1819 ceded West, as well as East, Florida (page 288).

THE book by Professors Bourne and Benton is designed for pupils in the seventh and eighth grades, although it may as easily be used in the high school. They have introduced much social and industrial description; but they have not eliminated military history. A great deal of attention is given to Western history. The period since the Civil War is singularly abridged, the party history of the years 1884-1912 being summed up in one paragraph, under the title, "Some Interesting Presidential Elections" (pages 508-510). Apart from this mention, our Presidents during the period indicated have to be satisfied, so far as party events are concerned, with their places in a chronological summary in the appendix. The merely political narrative is disconnected and scrappy; the pupil can hardly get from this book a definite impression of the political combats of the past century. Valuable as social history may be, the central thread of the history of a democratic nation is the political striving of that nation. In course of time our "new" teachers of history will realize that this is true, as does Professor Channing, whose long-tried book has now appeared in a revised edition. The work of revision seems to be concerned chiefly with the period since the Civil War, which has been rewritten, enlarged, and brought down to date. But one cannot praise Professor Channing's book for its persistence in the older form without frankly confessing that it is too exclusively political. It might well contain more social matter even at the expense of some contraction of the political part. Professor Stephenson holds, also, to the old plan. He is a professor of history in the College of Charleston, and it is to be assumed that he has sought to produce a book which will be satisfactory to Southerners. He writes impartially, and it is doubtful if he has given as much space to Southern things as he might give under the circumstances. His book is broadly national, the style is clear and informing, and it is worthy of a better dress than the publishers have given it. As a whole, it will be found useful in the schools of the country.

SCIENCE.

PSYCHOLOGY.

IN "Psychology in Daily Life," by Prof. C. E. Seashore (Appleton; $1.50 net), we have the first volume of what is to be known as the "Conduct of Mind Series" under the editorship of Joseph Jastrow, who tells us in an Introduction that "it is the purpose of the series to provide readily intelligible surveys of selected aspects of the study of mind and of its applications." Following this selective method, Professor Seashore in this first volume treats of Play, Serviceable Memory, Mental Efficiency, Mental Health, Mental Law, Law in Illusion, and closes with an especially interesting chapter illustrative of Mental Measurement, in which he outlines the methods he has devised for the determination of the capacity of an individual as a singer, and explains the interpretation he would make of such measurements as he would take to this end. The author does not pretend to treat with any thoroughness of exposition the several subjects considered, the chapters being made up, as he tells us in his Preface, of material which was "originally prepared as semi-public addresses to illustrate some applications of psychology." Under such circumstances we can look for no more than accuracy and simplicity in the statement of facts fitted to the capacity and interests of his audience. And this we find; the author being especially fertile in illustrative material drawn from everyday experience, and from time to time making use of suggestive diagrams and plates.

BIOLOGY.

THE opening sentence of Dr. Charles C. Adams's "Guide to the Study of Animal Ecology" (Macmillan; $1.25) is "Ecology has no aim, but ecologists have," and this forms the text of his little book. In the development of his theme, he undertakes to show the need of some order in the heterogeneous array of isolated facts relating to environmental relationships of animals, which are found in diverse publications on natural history and zoölogy. The aims and the point of view of the ecologist and the content of the subject, however, are not clearly formulated, for the style is prolix and involved, and the reader is left finally with only a vague notion of what the generalizations and quotations are all about. An excellent annotated bibliography distributed throughout the book and comprising 93 of the 183 pages, will be most helpful to the student interested in ecological pursuits.

SIX lectures delivered by Prof. Charles Sedgwick Minot, when, as Harvard exchange professor at Berlin, he was invited to lecture also at the University of Jena, are published under the title, "Modern Problems of Biology" (Blakiston; $1.75 net). They embody the outcome of the difficult task of presenting clearly and accurately the results of modern research in what the author regards as the outposts of biological science, in a foreign language, and before an intellectual but non-scientific audience. Many investigators are working to-day on general problems which dominated the field of biology in the last and in previous generations. Such problems, it is true, were by no means solved, and as "hold-overs" may still be regarded as modern problems. In every generation, however, some types of work in biology are more prominent than others, and it is always interesting to see what particular subjects are selected by those whose eminence entitles them to an opinion. Professor Minot chooses as headings for the modern problems of biology: (1) The New Cell Doctrine; (2) Cytomorphosis; (3) The Doctrine of Immortality; (4) The Development of Death; (5) The Determination of Sex, and (6) The Notion of Life. Some of these, e. g., the third, fourth, and sixth, are perennial problems, which will always claim the attention of biologists, and on which modern research has thrown some additional light. The new cell doctrine brings out the growing tendency to emphasize the prominence of protoplasm as the living substance rather than the cell as the unit of structure. The lecture on Cytomorphosis is an outline of the author's own researches in embryology; that on sex is a statement of the recent work on the accessory chromosome and the hypothesis that sex rests upon a physical basis. It is curious that Professor Minot should have omitted the one really modern series of problems in biology, viz., those which have resulted in the remarkable contributions of De Vries Correns, Czermak, Johannsen, Bateson, Morgan, and a host of others on Mendelian inheritance and allied problems of heredity, which easily stand in the forefront of modern experimental biology, and which have been brilliantly illuminated by American biologists.

SCHOLARLY work, based upon personal research, extensive reading, and philosophical thought, is done in "A Textbook of General Embryology," by William E. Kellicott (Holt; $2.50 net), which is an admirable presentation of some of the fundamental problems of biology. The style is cursive but somewhat indirect, and on the whole difficult to read, but the difficulty might be partly overcome by the introduction of section and paragraph headings. The title of the volume is somewhat misleading, for it is not strictly in harmony with the substance, which deals primarily with the cell and the problems of cytology. Thus, after a chapter on general reproduction and ontogeny, the author takes up the structures of cells in general, dealing with the cellular problems of mitosis, individuality of the chromosomes, germ cells and their formation, maturation of the egg and sperm, fertilization and its significance, differentiation, heredity, and sex determination, all of which take up more than two-thirds of the text, while development in a strict sense is limited to cleavage and gastrulation, the problems of organogeny remaining untouched. Its scope, in short, is similar to that of the first volume of Korschelt and Heider's "Textbook of Embryology" where the general part is followed by several volumes devoted to animal development. Professor Kellicott makes no promise of future volumes in the present work, although another from his pen has since appeared under the title "Chordate Development."

THE subject matter which he appropriates and treats under the head of embryology forms the very body of the science of cytology and has been developed and amalgamated by cytologists. He defines the province of embryology as "not merely thus to describe the upbuilding and unfolding of the structure and form of the new organism through these successive stages of development; it is, further, to describe the more fundamental *processes* involved in this development. . . . . The description and comparison of visible forms and conditions came first. This morphological account of development, concerned chiefly with the description of *what* happens, *what* is produced

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in development, has now been accomplished to such an extent as to furnish a basis of this kind sufficient for immediate necessity. Next comes the study of the real processes leading to the production of one condition out of another, processes which underlie the externally visible form changes" (p. 20). The author's point of view, as a matter of fact, is only a recognition of the close inter-relation of all of the biological sciences, and the problems treated are, in reality, problems of general biology which are usually distributed and developed in the several sub-divisions of biological science of which cytology is one and embryology is another.

THERE are two fundamental methods of introducing the subject of general biology. One, exemplified by the teaching of Huxley, Martin, Sedgwick, Wilson, and the majority of biologists, describes specific types of animals and plants (e. g., frog, fish, crayfish, earthworm, fern, etc.), with a complete account of the vital functions which they perform and of the organs which perform them. From such specific cases the student is led to the general functions and structures of animals and plants and to the general principles of biology. The second method has nothing to do with specific types, but in a didactic way structures, functions, and principles are enumerated and described and illustrated by any animal or plant which seems best suited for the immediate purpose.

IF three books under review are an indication of the modern trend of biological teaching there is evidently a decided change from the older style of Huxley and Martin. In none of them is the type system used to give the student a complete idea of any one animal or plant. While the same general method is adopted in the three books, they are written for different groups of students and are worked out quite differently. "Introduction to Biology," by Maurice A. Bigelow and Anna N. Bigelow (Macmillan; $1.10 net) was designed for students of the first- and second-year high school, and is somewhat encyclopædic in character, since the 362 numbered paragraphs represent almost as many different topics, from the economic relations of starfish to eugenics or from the classification of insects to the injurious effects of alcohol and tobacco on man. It is an excellent, if somewhat unusual, combination of nature study and scientific biology, together with the application of biological data to matter of personal hygiene and public health.

DR. McFARLAND'S textbook, "Biology, General and Medical" (Philadelphia: Saunders. Second Edition; $1.75) is designed for more advanced students and especially for those who contemplate the study of medicine. The "manifestations" of life are distinguished from the "criteria" (properties of protoplasm), and include the usual phenomena of irritability (including the numerous tropisms), movements, metabolism, and reproduction. Organs and organ systems and their functions are treated progressively according to the degree of specialization, and a very clear idea is thus gained of the evolution of such systems. An unusual innovation for books on general biology is the introduction of extensive sections relating to infection, immunity, blood relationship, and animal parasitism, some of which are far too specialized for general students. In this second edition most of the errors of the first edition have been corrected and several pages of new matter have been incorporated. Unfortunately, the new matter has not been edited with sufficient care, for errors in proof-reading and loose statements of fact are numerous. Thus, on two consecutive pages, opened almost at random in the new material, we find "Pyrorchis" for *Pyrrhocoris*, "Paulinier" for *Paulmier*, "Anosa" for *Anasa*, and the false statement that the X-chromosome was discovered by Wilson in 1909 (pages 232-3).

THE third book, Professor Abbott's "General Biology" (Macmillan; $1.50), is in some ways an excellent treatise. The author recognizes the need of the study of specific types and recommends this study as preparatory or parallel work, but does not incorporate it in his book. Its excellence lies in the clearness and originality of presentation of some of the fundamental biological activities; the sections of life and death, on oxidation and metabolism and on variation and heredity, are particularly good, but those on growth, differentiation, ontogenesis, and on species and their origin leave much to be desired.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

A WELCOME addition to the too short list of handy guides to the names of our common wild flowers is a useful little treatise by Dr. G. L. Walten, which he calls "The Plant-Finder" (Lippincott). The book is well illustrated, the descriptions are clear, and the guiding directions distinct. It should serve a good purpose in increasing the knowledge of our Northern wild flowers.

THE avoidance of controverted subjects does not impair the usefulness of "Plant Life and Plant Uses," by John Gaylord Coulter (American Book Company; $1.20), which is an excellent elementary treatise, well-proportioned and clear. After the beginner has mastered what Professor Coulter has to tell him in these pages, he will be well prepared to weigh evidence in regard to some matters which are now under acrimonious discussion, and the author has done wisely to leave these questionable topics out of his treatise. Professor Coulter possesses three characteristics which go far towards making a good textbook; a sense of perspective, good judgment in the choice of illustrations, and power of simple statement.

IN "First Principles of Evolution" (Macmillan; $2 net), Dr. S. Herbert has prepared an account of Evolution which may be regarded as a safe and useful compendium. In the preface it is stated that the volume is based upon a course of lectures originally delivered before working-men. The statements are clear and are generally given in an attractive form, although they lack the crispness which characterized the popular essays of Huxley and of John Fiske. So far as an attentive examination of the book has gone, there have not been detected any serious errors of judgment or of fact. The author touches lightly the whole subject from the beginning of things (Cosmic Evolution) down to Bergson's latest utterance (Creative Evolution). The course pursued is rather zig-zag, but that was unavoidable, if everything were to be presented.

A GOOD title has been selected for Professor Brucker's little works on elementary botany and zoölogy, "Thresholds of Science" (Doubleday, Page; 50 cents). The translation from the French is on the whole admirably done, although here and there phrases could have been rendered a little less literally; for instance, "Shrubs, which are smaller trees whose trunks branch out close to the ground, and bushes, which are low, thickly branched shrubs, have the same history, but they flower sooner and grow less." The "less" is rather ambiguous. Of course, the examples in the volume on botany are taken from common French plants, and the translator had no option but to follow closely the original. Hence, the American student and the general reader will be confronted by such names as "turnsole" and "southernwood," which will mean very little without some outside aid. There are, however, few mistakes which can mislead the intelligent user of either the botany or the zoölogy.

A TEXTBOOK intended for first or second-year high-school pupils, and dealing with the new subject of economic aviculture, is "Our Domestic Birds" (Ginn; $1.35), by John Henry Robinson. We read that "it teaches the things that every one ought to know about poultry, pigeons, and cage birds, discussing their place in nature, their relations to civilization, and all their uses for profit and pleasure. The history of each kind of domesticated bird is briefly traced. Particular attention is given to the varieties of birds and to the methods of management best suited to young beginners." As regards the care of domestic birds and a very popular account of the numerous breeds, it covers the ground fairly well. But the moment this restricted field is left, the author comes to grief. There are literally scores, if not hundreds, of actual errors in the discussion of the most elementary phases of bird structure and life. Evolution, flight, song, color, feathers, development, origin of the domestic birds, all are characterized by this manifest inaccuracy of statement. The following is one of many paragraphs that display similar inaccuracies:

> *Of the origin of the fowl we have no direct knowledge.* It was fully domesticated long before the beginnings of history. *There is no true wild race of fowls known.* For a long time it was commonly held that the Gallus Bankiva, found in the jungles of India, was the ancestor of all the races of the domestic fowl, *but this view was not accepted by some of the most careful investigators, and the most recent inquiries into the subject indicate that the so-called Gallus Bankiva is not a native wild species, but a feral race, that is, a race developed in the wild from individuals escaped from domestication*

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The italics show the parts of the text which are absolutely incorrect. The pupils who spend a period a week for forty weeks studying this book will accumulate an enormous mass of false information in regard to birds in general.

WILLIAM E. MEEHAN, formerly Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania, has prepared for the Farmer's Practical Library (Sturgis & Walton; $1 net) a volume on "Fish Culture in Ponds and Other Inland Waters." Full and lucid directions are given for the propagation of the various kinds of fish which experience has shown to be capable of profitable cultivation, either for one's private table or for the market. Mr. Meehan comes bravely to the defence of the German carp, whose bad reputation he attributes to lack of knowledge and judgment on the part of the great majority of those by whom its cultivation has been attempted. Raised under proper conditions of food and cleanliness, it is a palatable fish, capable of contributing very materially to the cheaper food supply of the nation, and hence worthy of very careful attention from the economic point of view. An average of over 40,000 pounds of carp per week is disposed of in the markets of Philadelphia, and New York consumes nearly three times that amount. A chapter on frog farming indicates that the technical difficulties in the way of entire success have not yet been completely solved, though it is unquestionable that a profitable market awaits their solution. One experimenter in Michigan gave it up after years of trials, because "the big frogs ate the little frogs, the little frogs ate the pollywogs, the large pollywogs ate the small pollywogs, and the birds ate both." The concluding chapters give very explicit directions for aquarium management and the care of goldfish.

PHYSICS.

"A TEXTBOOK of Elementary Statics" (Oxford Press; 3s. 6d.) has been prepared by Prof. R. S. Heath, the well-known authority on mechanics. The writer believes that this subject should be studied before dynamics, in order to acquaint the student first with the principles of force actions. The book is almost entirely mathematical and contains all the theory of statics which can be undertaken without the use of the calculus. The exposition is excellent, the subject being presented in the thorough manner common to English texts on mathematical physics.

TWO textbooks on electrical measurements have been received from the Van Nostrand Company. Prof. A. A. Atkinson, of Ohio University, has revised, as a fourth edition, his serviceable book on "Electrical and Magnetic Calculations" ($1.50 net), which is designed as an introduction to a course in electrical engineering. The other text is a translation by K. Tornberg, of the General Electric Company, of Ewald Rasch's "Electric Arc Phenomena" ($2 net). These phenomena are treated both from the industrial standpoint and also theoretically as an example of the electronic theory of electricity. The introduction is an exaggerated and polemical plea for the Newton-Weber (?) corpuscular theory of light as opposed to Maxwell's theory. Apparently, the author thinks, the world would be better illuminated if engineers had not been enslaved by the wave theory of light.

TO such an extent has Prof. George A. Hoadley revised his successful "Elements of Physics" that he has changed its name to the "Essentials of Physics" (American Book Co.; $1.25). This new edition is improved and enlarged, although the general character of the older text has been preserved. While the treatment is rather too simple, a teacher who follows the author's plan can make good use of the book. A word of warning is applicable to nearly all high-school texts, as it is to the present volume. Many experimental demonstrations are included which are intended for the instructor to perform before the class as illustrations of scientific laws. Yet it is quite certain that few high-schools possess sufficient apparatus for these demonstrations; and even when they do, the instructors are so over-worked that it is impossible to prepare or perform them. As a result, in spite of the appearance of the texts and the claims of the teachers, most high-school students are still learning science by memory, rather than by seeing and making experiments.

CHEMISTRY.

THE issue of a new edition of Prof. W. W. Scott's "Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Van Nostrand; $1.50 net) two years after its first appearance indicates that its merits are finding proper recognition. It is a well-balanced presentation, including a brief but excellent summary of the theory of solution, hydrolysis, chemical equilibrium, mass action, etc., followed by general laboratory directions. In this general part, as well as in the analytical study of the bases and acids, and the section on systematic analysis, the statements and discussions are simple, clear, and thorough, and the analytical methods which are presented are the best. A number of minor changes have been made in this edition and some portions rewritten. Among the additions we may note the Palmer-Gutzeit method for arsenic, which, however, has been overlooked in the index.

BEGUN as a new edition of the translation of Hempel's "Methoden der Gas-Analyse," "Gas Analysis," by Prof. L. M. Dennis (Macmillan; $2.10 net), has become, through the incorporation of new material and various modifications and excisions, practically a new book. In fact, nearly half of the matter is new, and about one-quarter of the rest has been rewritten. It is the best manual of gas analysis which has yet appeared, but is too detailed and wordy in its descriptions and contains too much repetition to make it an ideal textbook. The space given to exact analysis without rubber connections or stopcocks (thirteen pages) appears excessive, considering the slight application of this method. One could wish that the draughtsman had handled the shading of a number of the drawings with more discretion. For a work of this kind, simple line drawings are the most satisfactory and pleasing.

THE latest attempt to solve the very difficult problem of the best mode of introducing the elements of chemistry and the high-school pupil to each other is "A Textbook of Elementary Chemistry," by Alexander Smith (Century Co.; $1.25 net). In this "the attempt has been made to apply certain appropriate principles," especially in providing a text suited to the needs of those who do not continue the subject, and "to arrange the matter on pedagogical principles without too much distortion of the conventional order." Those who are familiar with Professor Smith's "Inorganic Chemistry" will know in a general way what to expect in his elementary text. They will find clear, logical statements, excellent discussions of difficult points, careful avoidance of anything suggesting a "nascent state," and insistence that chlorine must not be called a bleaching agent. The book has many good features, and it is interesting and suggestive to the teacher of chemistry. It is impossible to predict the reaction of the pupil, but it is possible that this text may provide the solvent for some of the difficulties which beset the beginner.

ORGANIC chemistry receives a treatment of some fifty pages. In these provision is made for the different interests of the two sexes to which reference is made in the preface: "Thus explosives, metallurgy, plaster, and cement are of interest especially to one sex, while plastics, starch, sugar, soap, and the nature, preparation, and digestion of foods are of special interest to the other." The chapter on Plants, Fuels, and Foods is curiously placed between chapters on Aluminium and Iron—probably in recognition of the principle of sustaining interest through variety. The choice of wool and cotton as material for the initial discussion of properties seems odd and is unsatisfactory; and the very last paragraph of the book makes a definite and simply worded statement which asserts the possibility of some phenomena which would be immensely interesting if they could occur.

THE third edition of "Van Nostrand's Chemical Annual" ($2.50 net), edited by Prof. J. C. Olsen, is an improvement over the previous issues in several respects. Printed on thinner, but sufficiently opaque, paper, its thickness is less than half that of the previous edition, though ninety pages have been added. This reduction in bulk, the use of a flexible cover, and much better binding, which allows the book to open readily at any page and lie flat, will be appreciated by its many users. A good photograph of Henri Moisson is reproduced as frontispiece. Several new tables have been added, and the review of chemical literature is omitted as unnecessary, since the publication of the periodical *Chemical Abstracts* by the American Chemical Society. The long list of new books which is still retained might also well be dropped in future editions. We note that the confusing data in regard to the melting-points and composition of alloys are allowed to stand without correction or comment. In

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this table two more or less widely different melting-points are given for certain alloys of the same composition, e. g., the alloy of equal parts of lead and tin is stated in one line to melt at 189 degrees, and seventeen lines below its melting-point is 200 degrees. As there is apparently no intention of yearly publication (the issues so far have been dated 1906, 1909, 1913) the name of "Annual" is hardly an appropriate one, but under any name it is an excellent reference book, and in its present form a credit to both the compilers and the publisher.

FROM the Macmillan Company we have a translation of the eleventh edition of Gattermann's "Die Praxis des Organischen Chemikers," which appears as the third American edition of "Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry" ($1.75 net). The two former editions were prepared by Professor Schober, and bear the dates of 1896 and 1901 (from the first and fourth German editions, respectively). The present edition was prepared during Professor Schober's illness by his colleague, Professor Babasinian. The principal changes in this edition are the addition of four new illustrations, improved methods for the preparation of a few substances, full descriptions of Dennstedt's method for elementary analysis and Grignard's reaction, and discussions of the theory of distillation with steam, "salting out," and separation by extraction and esterfication. The admirable character of Gattermann's work is too well known to organic chemists to make any extended comment necessary, and this excellent translation will be welcome to those teachers who find it impracticable to use the German text in their classes. We note one error which has been carried through all of the American editions: In the preparation of acetyl chloride, page 141-2, the amount of phosphorus trichloride given in the directions is only a little more than half that required by the equation, and the yield of acetyl chloride as stated is impossibly large. With the right amount of the trichloride the yield should be about 50 per cent. greater than that which is given.

GEOGRAPHY.

AN interesting contribution to geographical literature has been made by J. Scott Keltie and O. J. R. Howarth in their small book entitled "History of Geography" (Putnam; 75 cents net). In conformity with the general plan of the publisher's series on A History of the Sciences, of which this volume is a unit, the authors have attempted to trace merely in outline the evolution of geography as a department of science. Starting with the propositions that "geography may be regarded as the mother of the sciences" and that the history of geography takes its rise in the eastern Mediterranean, the authors trace the development of their subject from its crude practical beginnings among the Babylonians, Egyptians, and Phœnicians to its more scientific expansion among the Greeks and Romans. The scene then shifts to the Dark Ages, the mediæval Renaissance, the expansion under the Portuguese, the discovery of the New World, and to those numerous subsequent discoveries and explorations which culminated in the development of exploration towards the poles. A final chapter contains a brief but illuminating presentation of the evolution and progress of geographical science during the last century. The work contains a brief descriptive bibliography and eighteen well-chosen illustrations.

A RECENT addition to the list of Oxford Geographies, of which several volumes have been written and all edited by Prof. A. J. Herbertson, is "A Commercial Geography of the World," by O. J. R. Howarth (Oxford University Press; 60 cents net). Although there is nothing in the preface to indicate it, the book evidently is intended for elementary work. Its use beyond the first year of the high school would seem to be entirely impracticable. The method of treatment is not strikingly different from that which is to be found in earlier English textbooks. The writer has not been as skilful, however, in making clear the intimate interrelations of man, the agent of trade, and the various factors in his physical environment as have such writers as Lyle, in his "Commercial Geography of the British Empire," and Boon, in his "Commercial Geography of Foreign Nations." Consequently, there are to be found in Mr. Howarth's work rather more isolated and unexplained facts in production and commerce than would seem to be desirable. Nearly two-thirds of the volume is concerned with a discussion of principles, such as the influence of climate and relief upon commerce and industry; of such general considerations as the physical conditions and products of each of the three types of lands—cold, temperate, and hot; of the world's fisheries, mining, and manufactures; and of its trading centres and connecting transportation routes. The remainder of the book contains brief and incomplete sketches of the economic geography of the principal regions of the globe. There have been included a goodly number of well-chosen maps which add greatly to an easy understanding of the text, and, happily, the bulk of the statistics of production and of trade has been omitted from the separate chapters and relegated to the appendix.

THOSE who are interested in the bearings of a people's physical environment upon its life activities in the struggle for existence will appreciate the small volume which has been prepared by Marion I. Newbigin, editor of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, entitled "Man and His Conquest of Nature" (Black; 75 cents). The work is based largely upon secondary sources, especially upon the researches of such French geographers as Professors Brunhes, de Martonne, Vidal de la Blache, Demangeon and others, whose studies in human geography are well known to scholars whose interests lie within the same general field. The real service here performed by the author consists in the bringing together in compact form of a great deal of material which hitherto has been accessible only in monographs and geographical journals. The author has developed the subject in an interesting manner by showing, first of all, how man, in conquering his physical environment, has been able to make room for himself in the habitable parts of the earth, by displacing wild animals and useless plants. Later on, the reader is brought to a discussion of the various ways in which animals and plants have been made to assist man in his upward struggle towards civilization. Nor has the writer lost sight of the importance to man of the minerals, especially of those varieties from which he has been enabled to fashion the tools and machines that have made his tasks less burdensome. The discussion of "regions where man has thriven" drives home the lesson that he is so constituted that he demands more than the mere satisfaction of his animal needs for food, shelter, and clothing, that the environment must furnish him far more than the bare necessities, if he is to prosper.

A BOOK designed to assist those who are either actively engaged in teaching geography or are fitting themselves for this work is "Principles and Methods of Teaching Geography" (Macmillan; $1.10), by Frederick L. Holtz. The author has undertaken to analyze the nature of geography as a science and, at the same time, to present an outline of the pedagogical principles involved in teaching the subject. Starting with the more elementary geography of the pupil's immediate environment, Mr. Holtz proceeds to a consideration of broader fields, so as to lead up to a discussion of more advanced problems in such a way, as he puts it, "as to indicate the growth of the subject in the pupil's mind." There are suggestive chapters bearing directly upon numerous questions which puzzle the every-day teacher —the proper use of illustrative material; supplementary readings; the significance of maps; map drawing and map projection. Attention is given also to the evolution of geographical knowledge, as well as to the history of geography and of its pedagogy. Of special interest is the chapter which discusses some American textbooks of geography, in which the author emphasizes, among other important matters, the significance of the human aspect of the subject. The book concludes with a rather extensive and carefully classified bibliography of geographical textbooks.

IT would be difficult to find an English geographer better qualified to write a series of useful volumes on the Continents of the World than Prof. Lionel W. Lyde, and, happily, from what is stated in the preface of his recent volume "The Continent of Europe" (Macmillan; $2), we are led to infer that this is the first of such a series. The author evidently believes that geography, considered apart from man in his manifold relations of life, is devoid of both meaning and value, a conception of the subject which has fortunately been steadily gaining ground within recent years. Professor Lyde abandons the principle of the natural region and centres his discussion upon political rather than regional units. "It is almost always," he says, "the political control that gives the dominant note in

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the most important areas; and, as the method of treating such areas should in each case, as far as possible, be appropriate to the dominant note, the political unit cannot be made subordinate without more being lost than is gained." There are, of course, many geographers, perhaps a majority, who differ from Professor Lyde on this point and who favor the regional rather than the purely political point of view. Without attempting to discuss their relative merits, it may be stated that good results have been attained by the author of the present volume in consistently following his chosen method of treatment. A further aim of the author has been to emphasize what he calls the essential individuality of the continent, meaning by this the peninsular character and influence of Europe. Of the thirty-three chapters, ten are devoted to a discussion of those fundamental influences which are applicable, in varying manner, to all political divisions alike. Here are included world and regional relations; the surrounding oceans and seas; the influence of relief upon land communication, and the distribution of population; climate, and its control of river development, vegetation, and animal life, including man himself. In the remainder of the volume, the individual states of Europe are treated in succession, each being considered in a separate chapter. Teachers of geography will do well to obtain this book for their libraries, and the general reader will also find it instructive. More than a hundred maps, some of which are double-paged and in color, add to the value of the volume.

MATHEMATICS.

IN the second edition of Elliott's "Algebra of Quantities" (Oxford University Press; 15s.) we have a revision and a considerable enlargement of the author's well-known work published in 1905. It is noteworthy that that is the year of the death of Arthur Cayley, whose great memoirs on what he called "Quantics" constitute a chief development of the modern algebraic doctrine of invariants and covariants. The content of the book consists largely of lectures that Professor Elliott has for many years given annually at Queen's College, Oxford. *In the main*, the treatment follows the traditions of the English school of mathematicians. As an introduction to an important branch of higher algebra, the book is not surpassed by any work in English.

COLLINS'S "Advanced Algebra" (American Book Company; $1 net) presupposes about one year's study of algebra and extends through a good freshman college course in the subject. Simple graphs are introduced. An excellent feature consists of the pictures and brief accounts of a few famous mathematicians, including Laplace, who, however, appears as "La Place." Sommerville's "Elementary Algebra" (American Book Company; $1 net), a revised edition, is a book for beginners and extends through the theory of the quadratic equation. Quite similar in purpose and extent is "Book One" of Durell's "Algebra" (Merrill; $1). "The Essentials of Business Arithmetic" (American Book Company; 70 cents net), by Van Tuyl, is smaller and less difficult than his "Complete Business Arithmetic" previously noted in these columns. Among the new features are problems dealing with parcel post, the farm, food products, and so on. Bowler's "Pure Mathematics" (Oxford University Press; 7s. 6d.) is specially noteworthy as bringing together in a single volume of 272 pages so much of algebra, analytical geometry, trigonometry, and the calculus as is of most frequent use in mechanics, engineering, physics, chemistry, and economics. The reading of the book presupposes such mathematical knowledge as is ordinarily required for entrance to college. "Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges" (Ginn; 75 cents net), by Professors Anderegg and Roe, is a clear and compact treatment of the essentials, including the trigonometry of a sphere surface.

THE "Plane and Solid Geometry" (Macmillan; 80 cents), written by Professor Ford and Mr. Ammerman, and edited by Professor Hedrick, steers a middle course between those who insist upon a minimum of assumption with a maximum of deductive rigor and those who are indifferent to ideality of logical structure. The authors hold to the disciplinary point of view while admitting the instructional value of illustrations drawn from common life. It is questionable whether the beautiful half-tone engravings employed in the solid geometry are not a concession to stupidity, hindering rather than helping the spatial imagination. The "Analytic Geometry" (Macmillan; $1.60 net), by Professor and Mr. Hopkins, includes an introduction to the geometry of three dimensions. Among the more notable features are the introduction of the notion of the derivative in connection with the tangent problem and the geometric interpretation of the complex number. Poles and polars are treated only in relation to the circle.

AGRICULTURE.

IN the past the curriculum of our rural schools had little practical adaptability to the life work of the pupil, but this blunder is being corrected, and to-day our country school-books awaken the interest of children in rural affairs. A new "Rural Arithmetic," by John E. Calfee (Ginn, 30 cents), goes a long way in this direction by offering for solution specific and concrete problems familiar to the pupil's own experience and interests. Beginning with simple sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it gives the pupil examples where such lessons may be applied to wages, fertilizers, machinery, grain and stock markets, and bookkeeping.

IN "Sixty Lessons in Agriculture," by Burt C. Buffum and D. C. Deaver (American Book Company, 80 cents), intended for use by the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, the authors have presented their subject in a lively and entertaining fashion, wisely using many illustrations to show the latest methods of ploughing, mowing, seeding, etc. The subjects are treated clearly and in sequence; the weather, preparation of soils, planting of seeds, and the harvest, all following in their natural order, and each chapter closing with vital questions and references useful to scholars sufficiently ambitious to wish for further information.

IN their new volumes of the series of "Farm Life Readers," by Lawton B. Evans and L. N. and G. W. Duncan (Silver, Burdett & Co., Vols. IV, 45 cents, and V, 50 cents), the authors have accomplished the laudable purpose of furnishing grammar-school pupils with good literature, as well as of enlarging the reader's ideas of country life, and opening their eyes to the dignity of farm labor. These books are of more than passing interest, and the emphasis that is laid on the freedom, health, and prosperity that come to those who live in the country, and pursue the business of farming with intelligence and energy, is instructive and stimulating.

J. K. HART'S "Educational Resources of Village and Rural Communities" (Macmillan; $1) is a collection of chapters by different hands and of unequal value on various things to be taken thought of by those who seek to make communal life more worth living. The chapters are followed by specific questions that such persons may ask with respect to their communities, and by lists of books from which they can derive general or particular information.

ASTRONOMY.

A HANDBOOK for schools and colleges, in which much is made of the laboratory method, is "First Observations n Astronomy" (Concord: Rumford Press), by Mary E. Byrd, formerly director of the observatory of Smith College. The student is told how to make the simpler instruments himself, and shown how to use them in ascertaining latitude and longitude, local and standard time, positions and paths of sun, moon, and planets. There is a great variety of useful observations with small telescopes, and the little book is a helpful addition in teaching elementary courses in practical astronomy.

NEARLY overhead in the midnight sky is a minute filmy body just beyond the reach of eye. Seen through a great telescope, it seems to float in the sky, resembling a huge jelly fish with a broken or serrated edge; and the bright stars that glisten in this magnificent cluster seem to stand out by themselves stereoscopically, as if vastly nearer to us and viewed against the true cluster by projection simply, but having in reality nothing to do with it. Astronomers prosaically know this object as M3; and within recent years Professor Bailey, of Harvard, the original discoverer of variable stars in clusters, has bestowed a great deal of close attention on this cluster, which, as photographed with the sixty-inch reflector on Mount Wilson, and an exposure of four hours, is estimated to contain not less than 30,000 separate stars. In some respects, it is the most remarkable globular cluster yet investigated, and Professor Bailey has had the assistance of the great instruments of the Lick and Yerkes Observatories, as well as those of Harvard, in standardizing the reference stars. The

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light of many hundred stars has been measured with the greatest care, and discussion of the measures shows the uniformity of period of many of the variables. A few of the little stars increase their brightness at a rate as great as six magnitudes in an hour, and all their periods of variation are relatively short, no one yet found being as long as a whole day, about half a day being the more frequent period, and the average range being about two magnitudes. All the known variables of M3 are of about the same brightness, that is, fourteenth magnitude at maximum and sixteenth at minimum. Their variation is almost chronometric in accuracy, and ultimately may enable astronomers to test the hypothesis of variability of our present standard of time, the rotation of the earth. To account for the physical causes underlying the peculiarities of variables in stellar clusters, no satisfactory theory has yet been advanced. It seems probable that they are binary systems. Professor Bailey thinks that spectroscopic study of isolated variables of this class might lead to the true solution. Otherwise it may be necessary to wait for the completion of larger and longer telescopes to make possible investigation of the variables already discovered.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Astronomy: A Popular Handbook. By Harold Jacoby. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

The teaching of astronomy has labored to keep pace with an extraordinary expansion of the subject in recent years; and while in the early days of Harvard and Yale, merely geometric astronomy was taught, with even the Ptolemaic theory as a possible alternative to the Copernican, the university courses of to-day enable the student to specialize in fields embodying not only the widest application of modern mathematics, but the adaptation of fundamental principles of physics and chemistry to all the bodies of the universe.

This wide field must be covered by every modern work on astronomy, and Professor Jacoby has done it with singular success. While his training as an astronomer has been mainly along the lines of the older astronomy, particularly as an associate of the late Sir David Gill in the exacting research of ascertaining the distances of the stars, his experience as teacher of astronomy and writer on this and allied subjects has kept him abreast of the times in every department of investigation. His "Popular Handbook of Astronomy" is characterized by judiciousness of selection, sanity of opinion, and clarity of expression, which make a safe and authoritative book. There are illustrations in great abundance: well-chosen diagrams, reproductions of classic old subjects, and half-tones, in the main excellent, of the epoch-making photographs of Keeler, Barnard, Ritchey, and Slocum. The best of these are Barnard's recent photographs of Mars, which, though the largest yet taken, show no trace of the much-disputed canals. In these Professor Jacoby is an extreme non-believer, and he fortifies his attitude by a large amount of evidence well presented. Concessions are made to the prevalent method of laboratory teaching, in a chapter on the construction and use of sun-dials. Maps, globes, and planispheres to help in studying the constellations; standard time and the international date-line; the earth, its size and rotation, together with its weight as found by the method of Maskelyne; the principles growing out of our revolution around the sun, especially those of the calendar—all these are lucidly treated as an introduction to the descriptive portion of the text embracing in large part the remainder of the book.

Here and there a subject admitting of mathematical treatment is relegated to a copious appendix, which is crowded with elementary formulæ relating to such subjects as the theory of Foucault's experiment for demonstrating the rotation of the earth and Cavendish's experiment by which its density is found; rules for the calendar, including elaborate calculations of Easter; Newton's and Kepler's laws, with planetary masses and periods; also specialized computations on the sun and stars. The temperature of Mars comes out 33 degrees below Fahrenheit zero, pretty low for the advocates of fluid water on that planet's surface; Barnard's recent photographs of Saturn, taken at Mount Wilson, show almost as much as the eye can see, and Keeler's photograph of this planet's spectrum demonstrates the meteoric constitution of its ring to a certainty.

Sunshine and Starshine form excellent chapter headings; but Moonshine seems scarcely an appropriate title for a very interesting chapter on our terrestrial satellite. The planetary chapters take up the chief topics of interest concerning these bodies, not neglecting the theory of their orbital motions, which is handled with exceptional lucidity of exposition. A digression on the astronomical methods of navigation will be welcome to many readers, and no less the description of modern observatories and the complicated instruments in them, including many of the specialized tools of the astronomer. Rather more about the telescope itself would have been a valuable addition; and the treatment of meteorites is quite insufficient; bodies which Professor Jacoby recognizes only by the non-committal term "aërolites." Eclipses and comets receive moderate presentation, and the final chapters on the stars are ample, embodying the results of recent research, in particular that of Kapteyn on star-streaming. A new edition will no doubt include Campbell's important generalization that the motions of stars throughout space are swifter in proportion to their age, and also a fuller account of variable-star researches, spectroscopic binaries, and the spectroscopic evaluation of the parallax of certain stars. The chapter on cosmogony deals briefly with the more important and rival hypotheses, pointing out the reasons for and against the nebular theory of Laplace and the evidence to support the new planetesimal theory of Chamberlin and Moulton. Professor Jacoby judicially concludes: "The future of the solar system seems fairly clear under either hypothesis. The present state of affairs is one of apparently stable equilibrium; and should continue, unless an accident arrives from outside the system. But even without such accident, the solar system cannot be eternal, because the gradual shrinkage of the sun cannot continue forever. When the time comes for the sun to lose its heat-radiating power, the solar system must become cold and dead. If, after countless ages, it shall ever thereafter be revivified, the cause will be a fresh approach to some other star, dark or brilliant, whose vast disturbing attraction will once more break up the solar matter into a mist: and if a great part of the energy remaining in the system shall be transformed into heat, then that mist will once again be a fire-mist, which may once more pass through all the stages of cosmic life and death."

Professor Jacoby's book is among the best of recent treatises, and should help to bring about a recension in astronomical study and teaching, through enhancement of general interest in the subject.

A LITTLE-KNOWN development of dramatic activity in England is the work of the Village Children's Play Society. Its object is to procure in every village in the Kingdom at least one associate who will arrange for the performance of plays by the children of the neighborhood. No little difficulty has been found in obtaining suitable pieces. The average dramatist does not easily adapt himself to the task of writing plays which are at the same time simple enough to be understood by boys and girls and interesting enough to amuse and inspire them. Recent additions to the Society's repertory include "Ludlow Castle" (a story of the Welsh border in Elizabethan times), "The Battle of Otterburn," and a dramatized version of Charlotte Yonge's "The Little Duke."

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO has been doing what is new work for him in his French home at Arcachon, amid the pines back from the downs. It is drama without words, an immense historical scenario for the cinematograph—"a spectacle of high art!" The films are nearly terminated for a three hours' piece

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reconstituting the struggle between Rome and Carthage in the Second Punic War. "Cabiria," which is the title and the name of the heroine round whom the melodrama for the imagination evolves amid archæology for the eyes, is a Sicilian girl carried off to Carthage by pirates. The vast tableaux comprise the siege of Syracuse, in which Archimedes sets fire to the Roman fleet with his burning glasses; Carthage and its animated crowds; the sacrifice of children to Moloch; Hannibal and Scipio—and Sophonisba. A Fire Symphony, by the Italian composer, known as Hildebrand de Parme, gives the accompaniment for the ear. Thus the arts of both Flaubert and Wagner are menaced by this new manifestation, to which d'Annunzio dreams of transferring all the Metamorphoses of Ovid!

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